

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1927 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1927—VOL. XIX, NO. 182

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

MAXIMUM SIZE OF DESTROYERS TO BE LIMITED

Sea Supremacy Is Not Being Sought by Great Britain

BRIDGEMAN VOICES SURPRISE AT RUMORS

Hugh Gibson Is Gratified at Tone of Friendliness at the Conference

GENEVA, June 30 (AP)—An agreement to limit the maximum size of destroyers was reached today at a meeting of the naval experts at the Geneva conference. The experts also discussed the question of ratio in the number of destroyers as between the United States, Great Britain and Japan.

It is understood that an accord was virtually reached on the ratio for destroyers, but the experts declined to announce the ratio figures.

The maximum tonnage of destroyers is understood to have been fixed at 1500 tons, a line of demarcation being drawn between destroyers and leaders.

British Not Seek Supremacy

W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the British Admiralty, told the Associated Press in an exclusive statement that Great Britain has no intention of disputing naval supremacy with the United States.

Parity between the United States and Great Britain has figured prominently on the sidelines of the present conference, and now that the British Admiralty spokesman has said that his country did not think of establishing naval supremacy over the United States on the high seas, it was believed here that the conference should continue more cordially and with fewer fundamental misunderstandings.

Mr. Bridgeman declared his surprise that some quarters had gained the impression that Great Britain was calling for supremacy.

"It is true," he continued, "we think our special needs demand a higher number in certain types of vessels, but we do not deny the right of the United States to build up to an equal figure in any type of warship, if she thought it necessary."

Cruiser Problem

In their examination of the cruiser problem, the experts have before them proposals for creating two classes of 10,000-ton cruisers—one having eight-inch guns, as stipulated in the Washington pact, and the other having six-inch guns. The Americans have shown not the slightest disposition to agree to the British suggestion that cruisers in future be limited to 7500 tons and have six-inch guns. Under the British plan such limitation would depend on an agreement as to the number of 10,000-ton cruisers allocated to Great Britain, the United States and Japan.

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

GENEVA, June 30—A considerable measure of agreement was revealed on the question of destroyer limitation in the technical discussions at the naval conference. Hugh Gibson, American delegate, declared to the press representatives that he was gratified at the way the negotiations were going and its frank, friendly tone.

Notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, he said he was delighted at the courtesy and friendliness of the Japanese delegates. Mr. Gibson was very hopeful concerning the possibility of an agreement being negotiated, and if good will counts for anything, although the experts may engage in hard bargaining, the final outcome should not be doubtful.

To a layman the questions dealt with in the technical committee are extremely perplexing. Thus the figures concerning cruisers or destroyers need very careful analysis as Admiral Jones explained before definite conclusions can be drawn from them as to the comparative strength of the three nations. Much depends on the age limit of the vessels concerned. Hence the discussions of the various lists.

The British undoubtedly have a big lead in cruisers and America in destroyers. But many American destroyers were built hurriedly during the war. Hence the mere advantage in numbers does not necessarily mean a corresponding superiority in fighting strength. It is points like these that the experts have to settle before they can get down to business.

Hilarity was caused at the meeting with the press by the suggestion that any British had more cruisers than the Americans more destroyers, a bargain might be struck between the two classes.

This did not appeal to Admiral Jones owing to the different values of the two kinds of ships. Nevertheless the question is being seriously asked here whether arrangement might not be reached by combining the tonnage of cruisers and destroyers, leaving each country free to build what it likes of these two types. But it is felt that such ingenious plans do not make for economy or a reduction in the size of vessels.

SUBSIDY GRANTED DUTCH AIR SERVICE

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

THE HAGUE, June 30—The First Chamber, without discussion, has accepted a bill granting more than 1,000,000 florins subsidy to the royal Dutch air service, by which the latter's existence and development are assured for the next seven years, after which the director, Mr. Piessman, expects the service to be self-supporting.

Prohibition: Its Economic and Industrial Effects

PROF. FELDMAN SUMS UP CONCLUSIONS OF DRY LAW'S EFFECT ON INDUSTRY

Final Answer to Economic Advantages or Disadvantages of Prohibition Will Be Decided by What Happens in Next Few Crucial Years, He Feels

By PROFESSOR HERMAN FELDMAN
Of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, Dartmouth College.

Article XX. Prohibition: Its Long-Time Economic Effects

In this article, the last of the series, we are confronted with the problem of assembling the various parts of our previous discussion and drawing some general conclusions. These, it must be noted, are limited to the economic and industrial effects, leaving the merits of prohibition as a whole an open question. For the economic and industrial effects constitute only one aspect of the subject, and of themselves cannot be considered an adequate reason for retaining or discarding the prohibition law.

Long-Time Values the Criterion

It seems best to evaluate the experience of the past eight years under prohibition by reference to the permanence of the effects produced. Are the losses, no matter how severe, temporary and likely soon to be liquidated and forgotten? Or are they recurrent and increasingly draining on the economic system? Are the gains temporary and incidental, or are they permanent changes leading to efficiency of production, to the redirection of effort and purchasing power, to improvements in the circumstances and manner of living of the great mass of wage-earners?

When we review the economic results of prohibition from this point of view, we are led to draw two broad conclusions—one gratifying, the other disquieting. The more pleasing is that up to the present, the economic advantages of prohibition have greatly overbalanced their economic disadvantages, and that with better enforcement of the law, the change has enormous economic potentialities of a permanent character.

The less comforting, which we shall discuss at the conclusion of this chapter, is that certain statistical data which may or may not be indices of the workings of the law, have not been wholly satisfactory these past two years. It appears that prohibition is in the throes of its most crucial experience, and its workings during the next few years will be decisive in the degree to which the present legislation can achieve its purpose.

The Economic Losses Caused by Prohibition

The economic losses caused by prohibition seem to be the easiest to dispose of, and we shall treat them first. As far as we are aware, economists and others with a neutral view toward prohibition have made no great point of the economic disadvantages of prohibition, leaving the field for attacks from that side entirely to those with a definite financial stake in the liquor industry. The objections raised against prohibition by the latter are exemplified in the brief filed by the proponents of modification of the prohibition law, at the Senate hearings in April, 1926.

1. Loss to Brewers and Distillers

In the first place, they call attention to the harm that the law did to the brewing and distilling industry. This is undoubtedly true, having been contemplated by the Act. As one of our articles has shown, the Amendment outlawed a good deal of valuable property, plant and equipment, a good part of which has actually been scrapped for junk. The seriousness of the loss being admitted, it is to be noted that most of the loss has already been liquidated, and in a compara-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

PRESIDENT PANS SCENIC GOLD IN DAKOTA'S HILLS

Few Short Rides Bring Him Rich View of History of Romantic Region

By Staff Correspondent

RAPID CITY, S. D., June 30—President Coolidge has not done much speaking as yet for scenic beauty. Notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, he said he was delighted at the courtesy and friendliness of the Japanese delegates. Mr. Gibson was very hopeful concerning the possibility of an agreement being negotiated, and if good will counts for anything, although the experts may engage in hard bargaining, the final outcome should not be doubtful.

To a layman the questions dealt with in the technical committee are extremely perplexing. Thus the figures concerning cruisers or destroyers need very careful analysis as Admiral Jones explained before definite conclusions can be drawn from them as to the comparative strength of the three nations.

That is the "color" which the British undeniably have in two short rides after supper. Doubtless as the summer wears on, he will explore much farther into the majesty of these hills, with their air of romance, in which the first white woman to enter the hills is held, and has visited the spot where gold was first found.

That is the "color" which the British undeniably have in two short rides after supper. Doubtless as the summer wears on, he will explore much farther into the majesty of these hills, with their air of romance, in which the first white woman to enter the hills is held, and has visited the spot where gold was first found.

Whether wisely or not, the speaker declared, a degree of centralization of power in the federal government has developed, the anticipation of which would have defeated the Constitution when it was considered in 1787. Dr. Cushman then spoke of the great social and economic changes which have been responsible for the shifting of the balance of authority in our federal system. Centralization, he declared, is only one phase of the whole movement of the modern age which tends more and more to obliterate state lines.

Dr. Cushman introduced his subject of "Expansion of Federal Authority and the Growth of a National Police Power" by suggesting that it was interesting to find in the modern and sophisticated age that those with which the founders of the Republic struggled in Philadelphia in 1787. These problems then, as now, said, were those involved in drawing the line which divides federal authority from state control, the outstanding issue facing the country today is another factor normal by this one factor alone.

The lack of facility for traffic movement and for parking causes a dispersion of business activity that is another factor in increasing the economic burden of traffic congestion," declares Dr. McClinton, who adds that this factor is the chief threat of street traffic and transportation cost.

Retail business is vitally affected by street congestion, according to Dr. McClinton. Safety being equal, purchases will be made in establishments offering the greatest convenience and comfort to customers, and traffic follows the line of least resistance. A recent survey made by the Department of Commerce indicated that as high as 50 per cent of retail establishments in cities of 50,000 in population are affected from street congestion, and that the volume of business was reduced from 1 to 20 per cent below normal by this one factor alone.

Business Affected

Speaking before a large crowd that had gathered here for the Southern Institute of Politics, part of the summer school program of the University of Georgia, Dr. Robert E. Cushman, head of the department of government at Cornell University, discussed the police powers of the country at the second session of the Institute. He declared that the outstanding issue facing the country today is another factor normal by this one factor alone.

The lack of facility for traffic movement and for parking causes a dispersion of business activity that is another factor in increasing the economic burden of traffic congestion," declares Dr. McClinton, who adds that this factor is the chief threat of street traffic and transportation cost.

Retail business is vitally affected by street congestion, according to Dr. McClinton. Safety being equal, purchases will be made in establishments offering the greatest convenience and comfort to customers, and traffic follows the line of least resistance. A recent survey made by the Department of Commerce indicated that as high as 50 per cent of retail establishments in cities of 50,000 in population are affected from street congestion, and that the volume of business was reduced from 1 to 20 per cent below normal by this one factor alone.

STATE RIGHTS ENCROACHMENT IS CRITICIZED

Cornell University Authoritatively Questions Extension of Federal Police Power

ATHENS, Ga., June 30 (Special)—Speaking before a large crowd that had gathered here for the Southern Institute of Politics, part of the summer school program of the University of Georgia, Dr. Robert E. Cushman, head of the department of government at Cornell University, discussed the police powers of the country at the second session of the Institute. He declared that the outstanding issue facing the country today is another factor normal by this one factor alone.

The lack of facility for traffic movement and for parking causes a dispersion of business activity that is another factor in increasing the economic burden of traffic congestion," declares Dr. McClinton, who adds that this factor is the chief threat of street traffic and transportation cost.

Business Affected

Speaking before a large crowd that had gathered here for the Southern Institute of Politics, part of the summer school program of the University of Georgia, Dr. Robert E. Cushman, head of the department of government at Cornell University, discussed the police powers of the country at the second session of the Institute. He declared that the outstanding issue facing the country today is another factor normal by this one factor alone.

The lack of facility for traffic movement and for parking causes a dispersion of business activity that is another factor in increasing the economic burden of traffic congestion," declares Dr. McClinton, who adds that this factor is the chief threat of street traffic and transportation cost.

Business Affected

Speaking before a large crowd that had gathered here for the Southern Institute of Politics, part of the summer school program of the University of Georgia, Dr. Robert E. Cushman, head of the department of government at Cornell University, discussed the police powers of the country at the second session of the Institute. He declared that the outstanding issue facing the country today is another factor normal by this one factor alone.

The lack of facility for traffic movement and for parking causes a dispersion of business activity that is another factor in increasing the economic burden of traffic congestion," declares Dr. McClinton, who adds that this factor is the chief threat of street traffic and transportation cost.

Business Affected

Speaking before a large crowd that had gathered here for the Southern Institute of Politics, part of the summer school program of the University of Georgia, Dr. Robert E. Cushman, head of the department of government at Cornell University, discussed the police powers of the country at the second session of the Institute. He declared that the outstanding issue facing the country today is another factor normal by this one factor alone.

The lack of facility for traffic movement and for parking causes a dispersion of business activity that is another factor in increasing the economic burden of traffic congestion," declares Dr. McClinton, who adds that this factor is the chief threat of street traffic and transportation cost.

Business Affected

Speaking before a large crowd that had gathered here for the Southern Institute of Politics, part of the summer school program of the University of Georgia, Dr. Robert E. Cushman, head of the department of government at Cornell University, discussed the police powers of the country at the second session of the Institute. He declared that the outstanding issue facing the country today is another factor normal by this one factor alone.

The lack of facility for traffic movement and for parking causes a dispersion of business activity that is another factor in increasing the economic burden of traffic congestion," declares Dr. McClinton, who adds that this factor is the chief threat of street traffic and transportation cost.

Business Affected

Speaking before a large crowd that had gathered here for the Southern Institute of Politics, part of the summer school program of the University of Georgia, Dr. Robert E. Cushman, head of the department of government at Cornell University, discussed the police powers of the country at the second session of the Institute. He declared that the outstanding issue facing the country today is another factor normal by this one factor alone.

TRAFFIC DELAY COSTS PLACED AT \$1,000,000,000

Sum America Can Save by Adequate Streets Shown in Erskine Surveys

Inadequacy of city streets in handling the complex stream of modern traffic costs the people of the United States more than \$1,000,000,000 a year, according to estimates recently compiled on the basis of traffic surveys made in several of the largest cities.

Many of these surveys have been made by the Albert Russell Erskine Bureau for Traffic Research of Harvard University, have established a new concept of the relation of traffic congestion to business and the cost of living in American cities.

Anything that threatens to limit the utility of the streets and the convenience of their use serves in equal degree to impair the commercial efficiency of the city, the surveys have disclosed. Ease and cheapness of street use are important factors in conducting any business enterprise. Congestion on the main thoroughfares of a city affects in varying degrees all business activity, and finds its ramifications far down in the foundations of commercial enterprises of all kinds.

Enterprise

The amount of money involved in the operation of various forms of street transportation—street cars, buses, trucks, and horse-drawn vehicles comes to a huge total in any large city. In Chicago, for example, it is estimated at \$290,000,000 per annum. Considering the magnitude of this operating cost, it is apparent that even moderate reductions in delay will result in tremendous savings.

In the case of Chicago a 10-months' survey conducted by Miller McClintock, director of the Erskine Bureau, showed that as little as 10 per cent reduction in the delays occasioned by traffic congestion would result in a saving to the city of more than \$27,000,000 a year. In New York alone it has been estimated that traffic congestion causes a loss of nearly \$200,000,000 a year.

While traffic experts declare it impossible to fix a definite value on the total delay occasioned by traffic congestion, their surveys have demonstrated that street transport plays a substantial part in the cost of living in every large city. Individuals may be aware of the cost of their personal transportation, but the indirect cost of living to be found in commodity prices resulting from cartage of materials is less well known and its burden seldom realized.

A study of the cost of transport made by the Chicago survey disclosed that drayage costs in the city on potatoes amounted to 25 to 50 per cent of the freight rates, while in the case of coal it was found that trucking costs from freight car to the consumer's doorbin averaged more than 50 per cent of the shipping cost.

Business Affected

Retail business is vitally affected by street congestion, according to Dr. McClinton. Safety being equal, purchases will be made in establishments offering the greatest convenience and comfort to customers, and traffic follows the line of least resistance. A recent survey made by the Department of Commerce indicated that as high as 50 per cent of retail establishments in cities of 50,000 in population are affected from street congestion, and that the volume of business was reduced from 1 to 20 per cent below normal by this one factor alone.

Business Affected

Speaking before a large crowd that had gathered here for the Southern Institute of Politics, part of the summer school program of the University of Georgia, Dr. Robert E. Cushman, head of the department of government at Cornell University, discussed the police powers of the country at the second session of the Institute. He declared that the outstanding issue facing the country today is another factor normal by this one factor alone.

Business Affected

Speaking before a large crowd that had gathered here for the Southern Institute of Politics, part of the summer school program of the University of Georgia, Dr. Robert E. Cushman, head of the department of government at Cornell University, discussed the police powers of the country at the second session of the Institute. He declared that the outstanding issue facing the country today is another factor normal by this one factor alone.

Business Affected

Speaking before a large crowd that had gathered here for the Southern Institute of Politics, part of the summer school program of the University of Georgia, Dr. Robert E. Cushman, head of the department of government at Cornell University, discussed the police powers of the country at the second session of the Institute. He declared that the outstanding issue facing the country today is another factor normal by this one factor alone.

Business Affected

Speaking before a large crowd that had gathered here for the Southern Institute of Politics, part of the summer school program of the University of Georgia, Dr. Robert E. Cushman, head of the department of government at Cornell University, discussed the police powers of the country at the

off, and continued to be received at frequent intervals all during the day and night.

The first message was received at 6 o'clock in the morning, 35 minutes after the takeoff. It merely reported that "everything going fine," and was signed by George Noville, radio engineer of the party.

After the first message another came from over Rhode Island at 6:41; a third from above Massachusetts at 7:22, and so through the day and night as the great three-motor plane winged along its way. The reports from the plane itself were amplified by those from watchers on shore and ships at sea.

Thirteen Years of Planning Stand Behind Byrd Flight

NEw YORK, June 30 (P)—Behind the transatlantic flight of the Byrd monoplane Americans stand 13 years of planning.

Rodman Wanamaker, a wealthy merchant with whom the idea of a transatlantic non-stop flight first took shape, founded the American Transoceanic Company, backers of the flight, in 1914. But the idea never included plans for a race across the sea, nor competition of any kind.

The first postponement came when war broke out. But in 1916 Wanamaker was still busy with his plan, for in that year he incorporated his company.

In 1914 a Curtiss airplane was constructed for the flight and Lieutenant John Cyril Porte was selected as pilot, but this machine was turned over to the government during the war.

After the armistice plans for the flight were definitely resumed, with the idea still being to demonstrate the feasibility of a trans-Atlantic flight and to promote international good will and peace. When the plan was made public in 1918, construction of an airplane already was under way at the factory of the Atlantic Aircraft Corporation in Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. In making his 1918 announcement Mr. Wanamaker said:

"The crossing of the Atlantic by air is not a matter merely of initiative, nor daring, nor even skill; it is a problem of science. Much will be learned on the trip of flying conditions at sea, meteorological data will be gathered, and it is probable that it will be the first step in a system of gathering such information as to make air navigation safe from adverse weather conditions."

"With further knowledge of this kind, and the building of large airplanes, it will be possible to predict regular transatlantic air crossings in a reasonably short time."

Round-Trip Plan Reported

NEw YORK, June 30 (P)—Commander Richard E. Byrd intended to fly the Americas back to the United States from Paris according to T. Harald Kinkade, Wright motor expert, who today was on his way to Cherbourg on the liner President Roosevelt.

Just before he sailed, Mr. Kinkade said, "One of the last things the commander said to me was: 'Get aboard the Roosevelt and meet me in Paris. I want you to get this plane ready for the trip back to the United States.'"

Commander Byrd himself has never publicly said he would fly back, although indications that he intends to do so have been apparent to his close followers.

LINDBERGH SOUVENIR BRINGS BRISK BIDDING

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEw YORK—An air mail envelope, carried by Colonel Lindbergh on his first flight from St. Louis to Chicago as an air mail pilot and bearing his autograph, brought \$54 at an auction sale of postage stamps just held by Vahan Mojan.

The cover, which was purchased by J. Venetos, a stamp collector of Brooklyn, who specializes in first flight air mail covers, bears the regular air mail postage stamp. More than a dozen collectors took part in the bidding and the competition was keen until the price reached \$50. The price paid was estimated to be 10 times more than the envelope would have brought before Colonel Lindbergh's New York-to-Paris flight.

Tonight at the Pops

ITALIAN PROGRAM Overture in C minor.....Foroni Intermezzo.....Cavalleria Rusticana.....Mascardi

"Italy," Rhapsody.....Cavalleria Rusticana.....Foroni "Noah's Ark," Suite from the Ballet.....First Part in Romeo and Juliet.....Richter

"Pines of Rome," Symphonic Poem.....Respihl

"Traviata," Prelude to Act IV.....Verdi

"Three Dances from 'Ondine,'".....Verdi Overture to "Nabucco,".....Verdi

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8. Colonial—"Twinkle, Twinkle," musical comedy, 8:15. Fenway—"Chang," (film). Tremont—"King of Kings," (film), 2:10, 8:10.

Art Exhibits
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5. Free admission through the gallery Tuesdays and Fridays at 11.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 1 to 4 p.m.; Sunday from 1 to 4 p.m., admission free.

Casson Galleries—Paintings by old masters, British and American etchings, Guild of Boston Artists—General spring exhibition.

Ford Art Museum of Harvard at Broadway and Quincy Street, Cambridge, free each week day at 10 a.m. and Sun. evenings from 12 to 5. Important loan collections, medieval manuscripts and bindings from the Pierpont Morgan Library. Chinese ceramics, Japanese examples of Maya sculptures, rare tapestries from private collections.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1890 by Mary Baker Eddy
Headquarters: Danvers Newsroom

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass. Subscriptions \$1.00 per year. Postage paid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Three copies, 1 cent. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office, Boston, Mass. A rate of acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 160, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

"WE" TO TOUR UNITED STATES TO AID FLYING

To Start in Three Weeks—Colonel Sees Mr. Herkirk in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEw YORK, June 29 (P)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh hopped off from Mitchell Field for St. Louis this morning, accompanied by Maj. Thomas F. Lamphier, commander of the first pursuit group of Selfridge Field. Both aviators were flying single-seat army pursuit machines. They will stop at Columbus, O., to refuel.

"We," said Lindbergh, "are the party of the first part and the Spirit of St. Louis party of the second part, will make an extended tour of the United States under the auspices of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics and the Department of Commerce.

"The first postponement came when war broke out. But in 1916 Wanamaker was still busy with his plan, for in that year he incorporated his company.

In 1914 a Curtiss airplane was constructed for the flight and Lieutenant John Cyril Porte was selected as pilot, but this machine was turned over to the government during the war.

After the armistice plans for the flight were definitely resumed, with the idea still being to demonstrate the feasibility of a trans-Atlantic flight and to promote international good will and peace. When the plan was made public in 1918, construction of an airplane already was under way at the factory of the Atlantic Aircraft Corporation in Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. In making his 1918 announcement Mr. Wanamaker said:

"The crossing of the Atlantic by air is not a matter merely of initiative, nor daring, nor even skill; it is a problem of science. Much will be learned on the trip of flying conditions at sea, meteorological data will be gathered, and it is probable that it will be the first step in a system of gathering such information as to make air navigation safe from adverse weather conditions."

"With further knowledge of this kind, and the building of large airplanes, it will be possible to predict regular transatlantic air crossings in a reasonably short time."

Round-Trip Plan Reported

NEw YORK, June 30 (P)—Commander Richard E. Byrd intended to fly the Americas back to the United States from Paris according to T. Harald Kinkade, Wright motor expert, who today was on his way to Cherbourg on the liner President Roosevelt.

Just before he sailed, Mr. Kinkade said, "One of the last things the commander said to me was: 'Get aboard the Roosevelt and meet me in Paris. I want you to get this plane ready for the trip back to the United States.'"

Commander Byrd himself has never publicly said he would fly back, although indications that he intends to do so have been apparent to his close followers.

TELL STORY OF TRIP TO HAWAII

(Continued from Page 1)

for in turn caused us some anxiety, but they all straightened up finally. About 2 o'clock this morning, one of the motors apparently became slightly cooled."

Radio Beam Is Success

Regarding the radio beacon signals sent out to aid them by stations in San Francisco and Hawaii, Hegenberger said:

"The military guard and the scores of police had difficulty in clearing a path for the automobile carrying the fliers. Police lines were unable to hold back the crowd, which, calculating thousands, who witnessed the end of the flight. Mounted police circled the plane protecting it from the crowd that swept toward it."

The fliers were presented to Gov. Wallace R. Farrington, Rear-Admiral John D. McDonald and other dignitaries who loaded them with gifts. Where Mr. Herrick was with his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Parmely Herrick, following a reception to him at City Hall.

Colonel Lindbergh passed half an hour chatting of recent events and told the Ambassador many experiences of his return trip on the United States cruiser Memphis and of the receptions in Washington, New York, and at his home town, St. Louis.

Mr. Herrick said he had received a radio message of greeting from Colonel Lindbergh during his voyage to New York which resulted in the appointment for tea on his arrival here.

TELL STORY OF TRIP TO HAWAII

(Continued from Page 1)

for in turn caused us some anxiety, but they all straightened up finally. About 2 o'clock this morning, one of the motors apparently became slightly cooled."

Radio Beam Is Success

Regarding the radio beacon signals sent out to aid them by stations in San Francisco and Hawaii, Hegenberger said:

"The military guard and the scores of police had difficulty in clearing a path for the automobile carrying the fliers. Police lines were unable to hold back the crowd, which, calculating thousands, who witnessed the end of the flight. Mounted police circled the plane protecting it from the crowd that swept toward it."

The fliers were presented to Gov. Wallace R. Farrington, Rear-Admiral John D. McDonald and other dignitaries who loaded them with gifts. Where Mr. Herrick was with his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Parmely Herrick, following a reception to him at City Hall.

Colonel Lindbergh passed half an hour chatting of recent events and told the Ambassador many experiences of his return trip on the United States cruiser Memphis and of the receptions in Washington, New York, and at his home town, St. Louis.

Mr. Herrick said he had received a radio message of greeting from Colonel Lindbergh during his voyage to New York which resulted in the appointment for tea on his arrival here.

TELL STORY OF TRIP TO HAWAII

(Continued from Page 1)

for in turn caused us some anxiety, but they all straightened up finally. About 2 o'clock this morning, one of the motors apparently became slightly cooled."

Radio Beam Is Success

Regarding the radio beacon signals sent out to aid them by stations in San Francisco and Hawaii, Hegenberger said:

"The military guard and the scores of police had difficulty in clearing a path for the automobile carrying the fliers. Police lines were unable to hold back the crowd, which, calculating thousands, who witnessed the end of the flight. Mounted police circled the plane protecting it from the crowd that swept toward it."

The fliers were presented to Gov. Wallace R. Farrington, Rear-Admiral John D. McDonald and other dignitaries who loaded them with gifts. Where Mr. Herrick was with his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Parmely Herrick, following a reception to him at City Hall.

Colonel Lindbergh passed half an hour chatting of recent events and told the Ambassador many experiences of his return trip on the United States cruiser Memphis and of the receptions in Washington, New York, and at his home town, St. Louis.

Mr. Herrick said he had received a radio message of greeting from Colonel Lindbergh during his voyage to New York which resulted in the appointment for tea on his arrival here.

TELL STORY OF TRIP TO HAWAII

(Continued from Page 1)

for in turn caused us some anxiety, but they all straightened up finally. About 2 o'clock this morning, one of the motors apparently became slightly cooled."

Radio Beam Is Success

Regarding the radio beacon signals sent out to aid them by stations in San Francisco and Hawaii, Hegenberger said:

"The military guard and the scores of police had difficulty in clearing a path for the automobile carrying the fliers. Police lines were unable to hold back the crowd, which, calculating thousands, who witnessed the end of the flight. Mounted police circled the plane protecting it from the crowd that swept toward it."

The fliers were presented to Gov. Wallace R. Farrington, Rear-Admiral John D. McDonald and other dignitaries who loaded them with gifts. Where Mr. Herrick was with his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Parmely Herrick, following a reception to him at City Hall.

Colonel Lindbergh passed half an hour chatting of recent events and told the Ambassador many experiences of his return trip on the United States cruiser Memphis and of the receptions in Washington, New York, and at his home town, St. Louis.

Mr. Herrick said he had received a radio message of greeting from Colonel Lindbergh during his voyage to New York which resulted in the appointment for tea on his arrival here.

TELL STORY OF TRIP TO HAWAII

(Continued from Page 1)

for in turn caused us some anxiety, but they all straightened up finally. About 2 o'clock this morning, one of the motors apparently became slightly cooled."

Radio Beam Is Success

Regarding the radio beacon signals sent out to aid them by stations in San Francisco and Hawaii, Hegenberger said:

"The military guard and the scores of police had difficulty in clearing a path for the automobile carrying the fliers. Police lines were unable to hold back the crowd, which, calculating thousands, who witnessed the end of the flight. Mounted police circled the plane protecting it from the crowd that swept toward it."

The fliers were presented to Gov. Wallace R. Farrington, Rear-Admiral John D. McDonald and other dignitaries who loaded them with gifts. Where Mr. Herrick was with his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Parmely Herrick, following a reception to him at City Hall.

Colonel Lindbergh passed half an hour chatting of recent events and told the Ambassador many experiences of his return trip on the United States cruiser Memphis and of the receptions in Washington, New York, and at his home town, St. Louis.

Mr. Herrick said he had received a radio message of greeting from Colonel Lindbergh during his voyage to New York which resulted in the appointment for tea on his arrival here.

TELL STORY OF TRIP TO HAWAII

(Continued from Page 1)

for in turn caused us some anxiety, but they all straightened up finally. About 2 o'clock this morning, one of the motors apparently became slightly cooled."

Radio Beam Is Success

Regarding the radio beacon signals sent out to aid them by stations in San Francisco and Hawaii, Hegenberger said:

"The military guard and the scores of police had difficulty in clearing a path for the automobile carrying the fliers. Police lines were unable to hold back the crowd, which, calculating thousands, who witnessed the end of the flight. Mounted police circled the plane protecting it from the crowd that swept toward it."

The fliers were presented to Gov. Wallace R. Farrington, Rear-Admiral John D. McDonald and other dignitaries who loaded them with gifts. Where Mr. Herrick was with his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Parmely Herrick, following a reception to him at City Hall.

Colonel Lindbergh passed half an hour chatting of recent events and told the Ambassador many experiences of his return trip on the United States cruiser Memphis and of the receptions in Washington, New York, and at his home town, St. Louis.

Mr. Herrick said he had received a radio message of greeting from Colonel Lindbergh during his voyage to New York which resulted in the appointment for tea on his arrival here.

TELL STORY OF TRIP TO HAWAII

(Continued from Page 1)

for in turn caused us some anxiety, but they all straightened up finally. About 2 o'clock this morning, one of the motors apparently became slightly cooled."

Radio Beam Is Success

Regarding the radio beacon signals sent out to aid them by stations in San Francisco and Hawaii, Hegenberger said:

"The military guard and the scores of police had difficulty in clearing a path for the automobile carrying the fliers. Police lines were unable to hold back the crowd, which, calculating thousands, who witnessed the end of the flight. Mounted police circled the plane protecting it from the crowd that swept toward it."

The fliers were presented to Gov. Wallace R. Farrington, Rear-Admiral John D. McDonald and other dignitaries who loaded them with gifts. Where Mr. Herrick was with his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Parmely Herrick, following a reception to him at City Hall.

Colonel Lindbergh passed half an hour chatting of recent events and told the Ambassador many experiences of his return trip on the United States cruiser Memphis and of the receptions in Washington

CITY HOME RULE AND TAX POWER HELD VITAL NEED

Right of Municipalities to Control Upheld at Iowa Conference

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 30 (Special) — Home rule for cities, in relation to the expenditure of city finances and the laying of municipal taxes, was the major subject at the fourth round-table of the Commonwealth Conference. The round-table discussion on budget-making and finance was under the leadership of Lent D. Upson, director of the Detroit Bureau of Government Research.

Both Mr. Upson and Prof. A. R. Hansen, city councilman of Cleveland, O., upheld the right of the city to make its own tax rates and spend its own money without the supervision of a state legislature, which was declared seldom if ever representative of the urban population and is occasionally what Mr. Upson termed a "cornstalk club."

"I have no confidence in state limitation of the indebtedness or bonding power of a city," Mr. Upson continued. "There is no particular wisdom granted to a group of rural legislators that makes it preferable for them to tell a city what to do."

Possibility of City States

Mr. Upson went on to prophecy continued agitation for "city states" such as has been evident in Chicago and New York, and the possible formation of a few such states.

By truly representative government, Professor Hatton urged the realization of the entire necessity of the council having in its membership a minority of courageous, intelligent and characterful persons.

Prof. Thomas H. Reed of the University of Michigan was one of a few who upheld state control of municipal finances, urging the general adoption of the Indiana plan and arguing that the fact of the Nation's wealth being largely in the smaller cities precluded the possibility of their securing expert budgeting and intelligent management.

In his discussion, Mr. Upson pointed out how factories, having attracted a business district to develop, might be taxed on an assessment many times larger than the "use value" of the property justified.

Dramatizing Good Government — Dramatizing good government and half the problem of holding the intelligent interest of the voters is solved in the opinion of Dr. Hatton. At present the tendency is toward a light vote in all well-governed cities, he continued, adding:

"There must be standards of city government before the general run of cities will enjoy any greatly improved management." He enumerated the standards as follows:

"Those established by survey of all departments of a great many cities, as many as possible, making feasible a comparative rating of city governments; the chances of the city must be handled under a budget; the city council must include a small minority of members having courage, intelligence and character."

School of Public Service

Professor Hatton told of planning a school for public service training of whose students he felt sure—but lack the necessary \$2,000,000 endowment fund, sufficient to furnish an income of \$100,000 annually for the conduct of the school.

Prof. Benjamin F. Shambaugh of the University of Iowa political science department, and chairman of the conference, deplored the seeming immunity of students in university classes in public service, only one in a hundred of whom come to a realization of their duty as a leader in the "home town."

Prof. Frank E. Horak, also of the University of Iowa, expressed the opinion that there were no openings for young men who desired to become city managers, citing an example of a young man who was offered by a whole lot of city managers alike. Professor Hatton offered the conclusion that such work would have to be obtained by the novice in an apprenticeship under an acting city manager.

Unique Railway Route Ordered Suspended

DENVER, Colo. (Special Correspondence)—Passenger service on the Clear Creek division of the Colorado & Southern Railroad, which includes the famous "Georgetown Loop," has been abandoned for at least one year, and possibly forever, by order of the Public Utilities Commission of Colorado.

The "Georgetown Loop" was long regarded as one of the unique feats of railroad engineering. At a place where the floor of the canyon takes a sudden plunge upward, the track was constructed in such a way that it actually "looped" twice around the canyon, one circle of the loop pass-

PROVINCETOWN PILGRIM FIRE LANDING

100-mile roundtrip Daily to Cape Cod on large wireless-equipped iron STEAMSHIP MARY B. BURFORD. Fare \$1.50. Leaves Long Wharf, foot of State St., 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, 10. D. S. T. State-room Refreshments. Tel. Congress 2255. Ship's Orchestra over WEEK Mondays, 9 P. M.

For those who can afford the best!

Parker Duofold

ing above the other. In this way the upper reaches of the gorge were negotiated.

The development of the automobile, the improvement of the mountain roads paralleling the track, and the institution of regular bus lines, constituted competition that made the line unprofitable, the railroad represented to the commission and its suspension was ordered.

RESEARCH DIVISION FOR HAWAII SCHOOLS

Bureau Expected to Effect \$100,000 Saving

HONOLULU, Hawaii (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Ross B. Willey, director of education for the territorial normal school in Honolulu, was named director of the newly established division of research of the department of education, it is announced by Will C. Crawford, superintendent of instruction. Miss Helen G. Pratt, instructor in psychology and research work at the normal school, was appointed secretary of the division.

The Legislature appropriated \$27,000 for the establishment of the bureau. A net saving of \$100,000 each biennium is expected as a result of the work of the bureau in lessening the number of "repeaters" or children who have failed and are required to take an entire year of work over again.

A new elementary school which will be ready in February will be used as a special demonstration school. The building, which will be located in a central location in Honolulu, will cost \$70,000 and will have 24 classrooms and offices. It is the plan of the department of instruction to carry on experiments in educational methods here, and to give visiting teachers and educators a chance to observe the new system firsthand.

RARE ANCIENT PRINTS GIVEN ART MUSEUM

Many rare old prints have recently been presented to the print department of the Museum of Fine Arts by friends of the museum. Included in these are 16 woodcuts by Pedro Diaz Morante, thirteenth century, the gift of W. G. R. Allen; eight lithographs by Calame, six mezzotints by R. Dunbarton, E. Fisher, C. Turner, J. Ward and others, given by the estate of William Sturgis Bigelow; six views of London by Hollar, the gift of Miss Ellen Bullard, who has previously given many rare prints to the museum.

Other gifts were: three etchings by Mary J. Coulter, from Ananda K. Coomaraswamy; a lithograph by Degas, three engravings by J. Hurtig, 24 woodcuts by Kilian, a woodcut by Leyden, and an etching by Samuel Palmer from Dikran Klorian; a set of 15 lithographs by Louis LeGrand, the gift of W. A. Sargent; two woodcuts by R. Ruzicka, from D. B. Updike.

CANADA'S BEST CUSTOMER

OTTAWA, June 30 (AP)—The United States was Canada's best customer during the 12 months ended May 31. Total exports to the United States reached \$483,918,355, representing an increase of \$2,007,827, as compared with the previous year ended May 31, 1926. Imports from the United States in the 12 months just ended totaled \$692,686,409, an increase of \$73,561,916, as compared with the preceding year.

ROUND-AUSTRALIA FLIGHT

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 30 (AP)—The round-Australia flight record of 22 days has been cut more than half by Lieut. Kingsford Smith, who has completed the circuit of 7539 miles in 19 days, 5 hours, with actual flying time of 88 hours 26 minutes—an average speed of 86 miles an hour. The airplane used by Smith, a Bristol tourer, is 15 years old.

Prof. Benjamin F. Shambaugh of the University of Iowa political science department, and chairman of the conference, deplored the seeming immunity of students in university classes in public service, only one in a hundred of whom come to a realization of their duty as a leader in the "home town."

Prof. Frank E. Horak, also of the University of Iowa, expressed the opinion that there were no openings for young men who desired to become city managers, citing an example of a young man who was offered by a whole lot of city managers alike. Professor Hatton offered the conclusion that such work would have to be obtained by the novice in an apprenticeship under an acting city manager.

Increasing the Well-Known "Three R's" to Four Proposed by Association of Education Committees of England

by Association of Education Committees of England

existing station is not adequate for the new purposes, it usually follows that with additional resources, competent staff and equipment can be secured and the local station put on a new plane of performance.

Different Call Letters

"Where two different groups, or interests, use the same transmitter equipment, each interest can have its own studio, thus securing all the advantages and prestige of an individual station. Individual call letters can be obtained by the one or more tenants upon application.

"In this way there is often secured for the Nanking régime that which the community wants.

"Meanwhile the advance of the Nanking forces toward Peking is seriously under way, say the vernacular press and military dispatches. These sources say that the Nationalists have captured the Lincheng-Pukow-Tientsin railway and have established their front well into the Province of Shantung from the railway to the sea. The capture is stated to have been the result of a major engagement lasting for virtually a week.

The reorganization plan would abolish the offices of president, first and second vice-presidents and secretary and return to the arrangement that was in effect before the presidency of the late Warren S. Stone, when the grand chief engineer had full direction of the brotherhood activities. It was learned that a monthly assessment of \$5 would probably be collected from the members to reinforce the brotherhood's financial enterprise.

The money to be raised by assessment it is understood will take the place of the additional capital that was to be supplied by Thomas E. Mitten, Philadelphia banker, had the proposed affiliation of the brotherhood and the Mitten Management, Inc., of Philadelphia, been consummated. Mitten withdrew about a week ago the offer under which he was to assume control of the brotherhood's financial undertakings.

Three trustees would be appointed under the reorganization plan to assume the duties of the president, and other executives whose offices would be abolished.

WOMAN LEADER AT NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I., June 30 (AP)—Madame Hoda Sharrawi Pasha, leader of the feminist party in Egypt and mother of Madame Sammy, wife of the Egyptian minister of the United States Veterans Bureau, Captain Blake pointed out that it was not necessary to make all the back payments on premiums. Efforts are being made in an organized campaign to interest all veterans.

VETERANS URGED TO INSURE

Veterans desiring to reinstate Government war-time insurance may do so on the payment of two monthly premiums, following a physical examination, according to the announcement of Capt. William J. Blake, regional manager of the United States Veterans Bureau.

Captain Blake pointed out that it was not necessary to make all the back payments on premiums. Efforts are being made in an organized campaign to interest all veterans.

As soon as the new allocations are tried out and if they are proved adequate for the present stations the commission will consider the possibility of adding new stations to the list. The commissioners are in every case recommending that persons contemplating building stations first investigate the possibility of utilizing time on some existing local or nearby stations.

"Considerable economy can be effected," the letter states, "by renting time from, or purchasing an interest in, an existing station, as compared with building a new one. When the

new allocations are made available, the rich can afford it.

If you have loads of money . . . if you can pay the cost of burning or scraping off the old paint every two years or so—and the added cost of repainting . . . then you are rich enough to use "cheap," low price house paint.

But if you want to make every dollar count—you'd better get the best house paint money can buy—SWP.

SWP House Paint goes farther per gallon—looks better—lasts years longer—costs much less in the end. Go to "Paint Headquarters," your Sherwin-Williams dealer. He'll tell you the truth about the high cost of "cheap" paint.

Use

SWP

HOUSE PAINT

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

LARGEST IN THE WORLD

HANKOW BEGINS DRIVE AGAINST RADICAL GROUPS

Move to Oust Reds and Stifle Communism Believed to Have Been Started

SHANGHAI, June 30 (AP)—News received here today from Hankow, seat of the radical Nationalist Government headed by Eugene Chen, while meager, is interpreted as meaning that important changes are being brought about there, presumably in compliance with the ultimatum of the British, French, the moderate Nationalist leader, and Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang to oust the Russians, quash the radical labor unions and stifle Communism generally.

The authorities in their drive against the radicals are said to even to have ordered the disbandment of Boy Scout organizations, requiring their uniforms and walking sticks to be turned in. Uniforms will be allowed only on special occasions.

Accepts Responsibility

The Nationalist régime in China is willing to accept responsibility and make reparations for the damages suffered by Americans during the Nanking disorders of March 24, C. C. Wu, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Nanking Government, told Burton K. Wheeler, Senator from Montana, who is studying conditions in China.

Wheeler told Senator Wheeler that the Nanking régime would like to have the United States Consul return to Nanking and to have the missionaries return to the interior, whence most of them fled during the anti-foreign campaign of the past few months. He said the Nanking Government was making provisions in the war-swept regions for the resumption of missionary activity.

Advance Toward Peking

Meanwhile the advance of the Nanking forces toward Peking is seriously under way, say the vernacular press and military dispatches. These sources say that the Nationalists have captured the Lincheng-Pukow-Tientsin railway and have established their front well into the Province of Shantung from the railway to the sea. The capture is stated to have been the result of a major engagement lasting for virtually a week.

The advance of the Nanking forces

is under great difficulty, the adives state, because the retreating northerners destroyed the railway. The objective of the present drive is the city of Yengchow, which is about 70 miles south of Tientsin.

Conflicting dispatches indicating Nationalist reverses are discounted here although both sides are believed to be suffering severely.

POWERS CHIDED BY AMERICAN

Retiring Minister Deplores Condition of Drug and Liquor Traffic in Egypt

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

CAIRO, June 30—Dr. Morton Howell, the retiring American Minister to Egypt, whose previous utterances on the occasion of farewell entertainments in his honor given by Egyptians have caused surprise by their outspokenness, has now raised much comment in view of the speech he delivered when entertained by the Egyptian Temperance Association.

When replying to a complimentary farewell speech by Prince Omar Tonspoun, the association's president, Dr. Howell said in part: "You will permit me to frankly state when referring to this question of prohibition and the drug traffic that to me it would appear almost an unpardonable sin for any industrial concern or any member of such a nation as ours to represent and enjoy the rights and privileges of bisecting your country to object to legislation such as you contemplate for the control of those commodities now being liberally sold to your people and which have so much to do with their domestic happiness."

"The matter of forcing opium and whisky down the throats of a nation of people, unable to protect themselves by reason of treaties or legal obligations, to which they were in reality in no way a part, and from which they are unable, militarily or otherwise, to protect themselves, is nothing short of a crime. Such imperialism deserves the worst curse by God and man."

Arrangements have been made for entertaining nearly 70,000 members of the Grottoes of the two countries, 10,000 of whom thronged Cleveland's public hall at the reception to Judge Walther. The city's down-town districts are elaborately decorated for the event. Business sessions of the Supreme Council are being held in Masonic Temple.

GROTTO PARADE DRAWS THROB AT CLEVELAND

Supreme Council Sessions Attended by Delegations of Two Nations

CLEVELAND, O., June 30 (Special)—Two hundred thousand spectators stood along Euclid Avenue here to watch 5000 members in the drill teams of the Mystic Order, Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm pass in review in colorful parade. It was the opening event of the thirty-eighth Supreme Council sessions to which 170 Grottoes of the United States and Canada came to take part.

For almost two hours the parade passed before the grand officers' stand in front of the Hotel Statler. It was led by Judge Frederick P. Walther, Grand Monarch, and George J. Brenner, Deputy Grand Monarch, who will be elevated to Grand Monarch before the session's close.

Traffic all along Euclid Avenue was barred for the parade and the bands, drill corps and uniformed teams of the Grottoes had the right of way. Al Sirat Grotto of Cleveland led the procession and was followed by Hindoo Koosh of Hamilton, Ont.; Azab, Fall River, Mass.; Sabah, Indianapolis, Ind., and Zeulikh of Buffalo. Others of the 170 Grottoes followed in line.

Official sessions of the Grand Council opened in Hotel Statler with speeches of welcome by Theodore Burton (R.), Cleveland, Representative in Congress; Ralph Nelson, Son, Monarch of Al Sirat Grotto; Cleveland; John D. Marshall, Mayor, and William R. Hopkins, City Manager. Response was made by Judge Frederick P. Walther, Grand Monarch.

European Tourists: Bookings for this year would indicate that 1927 would set a new record in travel to Europe from American ports. An increase of 19,518 over 1925 was shown during 1926.

They taste good in hot weather

Gay fruit-flavored confections, with luscious centers



Always Fresh and Fragrant

When friends call or when the children are candy hungry treat them with Delcara Confections. For the tramp through the woods, the ride in the car, the rest hour on the porch, these candies are good companions. They come clean and fresh in attractive containers—convenient to keep a supply on hand.

Delcara Confections are made by the makers of Royal Marshmallows, the quality marshmallows for eating and cooking.

ROCHESTER CANDY WORKS

Rochester, New York

PROHIBITION: ITS ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL EFFECTS

(Continued from Page 1)

tively short time the total involved will have been absorbed in the stream of industry and forgotten. The waste is not a recurrent one.

2. The Farmer and Prohibition

The second point in the brief is the plight of the farmer. In our article presenting the statistical products used by brewers and distillers, we ourselves, have shown what prohibition meant to certain groups of farmers—the hop growers and the producers of fine barley.

Admitting that the farmers must be left out of a consideration of the possible economic advantages of prohibition, the loss incurred is not the same as to the brewers and distillers. The land is there; it has been, in the great majority of cases, planted with other crops. Fundamental disorganization in the farming industry has prevented the readjustment from being as easy or profitable as it might have been; but when conditions bring a change to prosperity for agriculture, the conversion will be complete, and the losses in demand from the liquor industry will soon be forgotten.

3. "More Spent on Liquor Today"

In the third place, the brief asserts that "a vastly greater amount of money is now being spent for some kinds of alcoholic liquors than before prohibition." This is a guess, and in our judgment, unsupported by plausible evidence. We have indicated at some length our reasons for concluding that the mass of the people are not spending anything like the amount on drinks that they did when the saloon was the first visited, or forced into, after work or after pay day, and that the freest spenders on liquor today are not exactly the same classes as those who were saloon patrons, before. The effort to prove that the mass of the people are spending more on drink today than formerly is to us far-fetched. That a good deal is being spent on liquor everyone knows. We shall refer to this again later.

4. The Loss in Taxation

Finally, much is said about the loss in taxation. This loss is only a small fraction of that usually stated. For in the sense that most people opposed to prohibition use the term, the word "loss" is a misnomer. Taxes came from the people before prohibition and they come from the same source now. The absence of excise and license taxes is made up by taxes from other sources, so that prohibition involves chiefly an administrative change in the incidence of taxation. Where the real loss of taxation does occur is in connection with the illegal production and consumption of liquor. To the extent that the bootlegger operates, he has taken the place of the government official in the collection of a tax; and if the Government is not more efficient in stopping it in the future than it has been in the past, his toll is a permanent drain.

Related to the subject of losses in taxation is the cost of enforcing the law. We shall not criticize various estimates by pointing out that federal liquor laws were enforced before prohibition, because even if they are high by several million dollars, they are not as high as would be necessary if the Government got down more seriously to the enforcement of the law. In the immediate future, at least, prohibition will certainly not be successful on any basis of low appropriations for enforcement, and it should be discussed in terms of high figures. If one assumes that the tighter the enforcement the less bootlegging there will be, then the greater the appropriations for enforcement the less the loss in taxation through illegal consumption.

We trust we have given place to the outstanding losses resulting from prohibition and have stated them fairly. We shall now consider the advantages of this measure, and endeavor to strike balance. We shall first consider the effects upon production, then the changes in consumption and, finally, the general economic results.

Advantages to Production

Summarizing several chapters dealing with the industrial effects of prohibition, we find that employers and executives are, on this matter, overwhelmingly favorable to prohibition as far as it affects production and business. We do not claim to have scientifically proved anything on this score, and it may be true that some employers attribute to the Eighteenth Amendment improvements which the development of the past eight years would have brought anyhow. Judging from interviews and from questionnaires which they returned, we can say with confidence, however, that the great majority of employers believe:

1. That the disciplinary problem of dealing with drunks has become much less serious since prohibition, and that the number of discharges for intoxication is markedly less.

2. That the age-old difficulty of keeping a full force at work after pay days is now a thing of the past, having disappeared entirely in many places where it had been a serious problem.

3. That, while there are no statistics showing the part played by intoxication as a cause of accidents, the whole subject of the relation of drunkenness to accidents has become passe since prohibition. Not a single employer claimed that conditions were worse in this respect, while many claimed that they could see decided improvements resulting from the abolition of the saloon.

4. That as a group the workers are of higher type, sturdier, stronger, clearer-headed, more alert and more efficient, because removed from the temptations which worked havoc with men unable to resist demoralizing social influences of the saloons.

5. That in spite of plenty of available speakeasies and bootleggers, home-brewers and other evidences of imperfect workings of the law, the mass of wage-earners are much better off because of the abolition of the saloon.

In case anyone feels skeptical of the assertion made that the great majority of employers are highly favorable in their reports about the effects of prohibition, it must be made clear that no attempt whatever was made to secure a poll as to how they felt about prohibition from a personal or political standpoint. The interviews held and the questions asked were always directed to specific observed results, on production, on business and on the habits and circumstances of the wage-earners. The writer frequently came across executives who, themselves violently against the Eighteenth Amendment, nevertheless had much to say in favor, or nothing to say against it if asked as to the industrial effects. For employers as a whole have always been bitterly opposed to the saloon and have suffered much from them.

No Kind Word for the Saloon

It is significant that not a single person seemed to have a kind word for the saloon. Even those with the most pronounced wet sentiments seem glad it is gone. An example of those writing in this vein is the following, from the hand of an iron company in Dayton, Ohio:

We do not believe that drinking has become much less prevalent since prohibition, though the drinking problem has become less serious from the standpoint of industry. There is certainly not so much drunkenness. The explanation of this is, we think, to be found in the absence of the saloon.

My own conclusions are that the Eighteenth Amendment was a mistake and that national prohibition is a failure in many important respects, but the abolition of the saloon was a boon to society and certainly an aid to industry.

All Surveys Reach Same Conclusion

The favorable results of prohibition from the standpoint of industrialists, as reported in these articles, is based on the writer's own survey. Should supporting data have been sought in other directions, there is ample indeed, and it is almost all to the same effect.

The most recent report is that of the British Government's delegation appointed to study industrial conditions in Canada and the United States, which made an important point of prohibition, stating that "its economic effect has been very great by diversion of large sums of money into savings and the purchase of commodities and by increasing the regularity of attendance at work."

The nation-wide survey of the National Federation of Settlements, completed this year, reports considerable disagreement on the workings of the law but states that: "The results that seem to be directly due to prohibition are that the lower wage group has profited everywhere; that business and production have profited, also that the business men and the manufacturer are so well satisfied with the economic results as to be in favor of the law." According to Mr. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, "There can be no doubt that prohibition is putting money into the American family pocketbook. The dry law has proved its worth in dollars and cents."

A Factor in Wealth Increase

If there is anything at all in such statements, the astounding increase in national wealth during the past few years becomes of interest here. According to the figures issued this year by the National Bureau of Economic Research, the total national income of the American people, in figures calculated in terms of 1913 dollars as a standard (dollars based on the price levels of 1913) was \$35,500,000,000 in the war year, 1918, and \$52,900,000,000 in 1926, or 49 per cent greater. The increase of \$17,400,000,000 is more than twice as great as the increase in the period 1909-1918, and if figured on a per capita basis, in 1913 dollars, the increase in income was more than four times as great. In these comparisons those favorable to prohibition have a huge advantage in that the trend of such facts is in their favor.

Effects Upon Consumption

Increases in production and in income must be based on analogous increases in consumption to produce prosperity. Testimony comes from everywhere that a good deal of money that was spent in saloons in liquor, in treats and in profligate ways induced by the environment, has been diverted to other commodities.

Under prohibition many people cannot afford the price of liquor and don't care enough about it to buy it; others make their alcoholic beverages themselves and so are not under the same temptation to spend the pay envelope in the forgetful environment of the saloon. It cannot be repeated too often that, from the economic standpoint,

the question is not how much people drink but how much they spend for drink and what effect their practice of drinking has on their pay envelope.

The Country's Drink Bill Before Prohibition

Those opposed to prohibition almost invariably underestimate the amount spent on drink in pre-prohibition days. They are inclined to use the factory cost of a gallon of liquor rather than what the consumer paid for it in small glasses over the bar, or they cite United States Census figures for 1919, when war-time prohibition was in force for half the year and other conditions described in a previous article reduced consumption radically.

Everyone knows that factory costs are no index to what the ultimate user pays. Even standardized and nonperishable package goods often bear added burdens of distribution through wholesaler and retailer far exceeding the factory cost. This is particularly true in the distribution of liquor, beer and wine on which series of high internal revenue and local license taxes were levied, which required refrigeration when served to the consumer, which involved charges for "protection," graft and politics, and in which the profits of saloon keepers were known to have been the envy of the neighboring candy store or grocer.

Looking at it from the point of view of quantity produced and recalling the figures given in Article 10, a huge total of 2,352,272,265 gallons of liquor, wine and beer was sold at retail in 1914. The way to go at it is to figure into how many drinks a gallon of whiskey could be made when sold in small glasses over the bar, how many orders were served per gallon of beer and wine and what each order brought.

We, ourselves, are not equal to the task, but fortunately some light is thrown on this by others who have attempted it.

In pre-prohibition years, The American Grocer, a trade periodical, used to make an annual estimate of the nation's bill for alcoholic beverages. In the issue of June 9, 1915, it showed that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, the nation spent for beer, imported and domestic, \$1,005,899,201; for spirituous liquors (whiskey, brandy, etc.), \$609,508,620, and for wines, \$128,169,922, making a total drink bill for the year of \$1,748,577,482.

In a later issue, in 1917, The American Grocer analyzed the cost during a three-year period of each of the three types of alcoholic beverages. Its conclusion is: "The cost of spirituous liquors averaged annually for three years (1914-1916) \$1,685,034.... With a review of the cost of drink there comes a revelation of the expense of self-indulgence, waste, more or less of woe and a lamentable lack of wisdom."

Two Billions a Year for Drink Without Prohibition

With these figures from a responsible trade periodical as a basis, and keeping in mind our present-day price level and the increase in population, it seems plausible to use \$2,000,000,000 as a possible estimate of what our drink bill today would be if the sale of liquor were as unhampered as in 1914. Considering population increase since 1914, also the fact brought out in Article X that the amount consumed had been increasing faster than the population: taking into account the increase in prices today of perhaps 60 per cent; and remembering also the numerous studies of a statistical nature demonstrating that a great deal more liquor is consumed in such times of prosperity as we have been having, our guess of \$2,000,000,000 appears to be conservative enough even to correct any excesses that may have existed in the original figures.

Now what is happening to that \$2,000,000,000? Is all that money that might go for drink being diverted into other channels? Of course not. For the relief of the contentious person we shall repeat, at the start, that no small part of it is still assigned to drink. We have made it plain, too, that prohibition has done no good whatever to the heavy consumer of hard liquor who has insisted on drinking as much today as he did years ago. As reported to us on all sides, his plight is pitiable and he is doing himself more injury than he might if liquor were not prohibited. There is ample reason to believe that the great mass of the people, however, are spending much less on drink today than in pre-prohibition days. Our reasoning in arriving at this conclusion is based on several observed facts taken up in detail in a previous article and we shall not repeat them here.

Redirection of Purchasing Power

If a good deal less is spent on liquor by the masses than before, we may ask: (1) what is it going for, and (2) why is it important economically that money is going for these other things instead of for liquor?

Answering the first part of the question, our previous articles have shown:

Liquor Consumption Increase Checked by Prohibition

1. That contrary to popular impression, the third rate alcoholic beverages not declining during prohibition but increasing faster than population, as is the fact the per capita consumption of distilled spirits, beer and wine was markedly higher a few years before prohibition than at any time in the present century. This means that we had by no means reached the saturation point in saloon expenditure and that had the same increases in wages occurred during a few years without prohibition as have occurred with the good part of that increase, we have seen it in saloons rather than on other things.

2. That part of the desire for the saloon's beverages has been diverted to milk, ginger ale, root beer and other soft drinks; that some benefit may have been reaped by the coffee trade; that ice cream and candy stores have gotten a good deal of extra trade because of the closing of the saloons; that cafeteria and small lunch rooms have taken over the food features.

Movies, Radio, Autos Substitutes for Saloon Recreation

3. That the loss of the recreational features of the saloon left a great gap in the leisure time of the wage earners accustomed to spend their evenings and part of their week-ends in its congenial though demoralizing environment; that the unsatisfied desire for recreation is reflected in the motion picture industry as having led to a great deal more attendance at movies by wage earners, often with their families; that the absence of the compulsion to spend time with the saloon in recreational institutions has made possible for many men to take up the car, radio, or to partake in other forms of recreation, and that many such changes occurred, representing economic benefits to other industries catering to a desire for recreation.

Thrift Increased

4. That the statistics of thrift show a great increase in the number of individual savings bank depositors and in the average amount per deposit; a striking expansion in industrial insurance paid in weekly and monthly premiums and an enormous expansion in the assets of building and loan associations; and that while no one would attribute to prohibition more than a share of these increases, most authorities and most persons consulted do credit prohibition with having had a favorable influence along these economic lines.

Economic Importance of the Redirection of Expenditure

5. That the wage earner has been led to take a greater interest in his home, and that as consequence of lessened expenditure for drink, as one factor, his standard of living is far higher than it was formerly. In this way, a variety of industries have been able to increase their markets by catering to the masses, and the abolition of the saloon has sent ripples of purchasing power over a wide area of trade.

6. That this increase in real income can be taken into account (and that there have been even more than might be expected) since incomes do not explain why so many of the people whose incomes were impaired by drink in the past would not spend that much more in the saloon if the old conditions existed.

Aid to Prosperity

7. That economists are agreed that the most striking increases in production in the past few years have been in manufactured goods devoted to recreation and diversion or which have brought radical changes in manners of living. Many goods formerly classed as luxuries have today become necessities or even everyday articles of use in the home and in use among the masses. Thus the increased market due to the abolition of the saloons has been one influence in the circle of production and consumption upon which prosperity of a permanent kind may be based.

Higher Standards of Living Promoted

8. That the wage earner has been led to take a greater interest in his home, and that as consequence of lessened expenditure for drink, as one factor, his standard of living is far higher than it was formerly. In this way, a variety of industries have been able to increase their markets by catering to the masses, and the abolition of the saloon has sent ripples of purchasing power over a wide area of trade.

9. That this increase in real income can be taken into account (and that there have been even more than might be expected) since incomes do not explain why so many of the people whose incomes were impaired by drink in the past would not spend that much more in the saloon if the old conditions existed.

Prohibition: Its Economic and Industrial Aspects

PROFESSOR HERMAN FELDMAN's articles which have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor will shortly be issued in book form, together with supplementary material hitherto unpublished. Those who have read the articles will certainly wish to have the complete book. Place your order now with your bookseller or D. Appleton and Company, 35 W. 32nd St., New York.

By Professor FELDMAN
IN BOOK FORM
Probable price \$2.00
This is an Appleton Book

Careful Carpet Cleaning
The Utmost Courtesy, Service and Experienced Workmanship
Special Discount to Churches and Reading Rooms

CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
Telephone Murray Hill 0121 to 0124
419 East 48th St., New York City

Debutante Bob
and
Permanent Wave
At \$15
Hart
European Hair Dresser
Formerly with Weston and Charles of the Plaza
42 West 50th Street
Telephone Circle 3345
NEW YORK

Period or Colonial FURNITURE
Finished or unfinished to suit the customer.

CRAFTSMAN FURNITURE CO.
122 E. 28th St., Madison Sq. 5120

other kinds of commodities, what of it? Does it not merely show that our present-day prosperity has come at the expense of an industry which only a few years ago was itself legal and prosperous? The Eighteenth Amendment was taking money from one set of people to enrich another. And how does one know that the satisfaction secured from an automobile or a radio or a movie is greater than the satisfaction from alcoholic liquor?

To the latter question we are willing to say that we do not know. We pass no judgment on the moral and spiritual values of substitutes for drink compared with those of drink itself. But we do see a vast economic importance in the redirection of consumption.

Liquor Consumption Hampered Business Expansion

To take up this point in more detail, the economic disadvantage of satisfactions secured in saloons is that such consumption did not lead to ever-expanding desires for other things. Satisfactions found in liquor began and ended in the saloon; often they stifled the desire for other things. They took people out of the ranks of consumers of goods in general and limited their demand to a specialized and deceptive stimulant which often led them further and further away from other wants. And the more effect this had, the less possible did it become for a man to own other things; the less confidence did he have in himself, or others have in him, that he could be trusted with other things.

On the other hand, the man who buys, let us say, a car is led to want many more things by the possession of that car. It stimulates him to become a different kind of consumer. The explanation that some of the exceptional prosperity of the country is due to the diversion of purchasing power from the self-satisfying form of alcohol to the ever-expanding desires resulting from the purchase of other types of commodities, is a reasonable conclusion which the facts of business seem to support, both by the analyses of the psychology of wants and by the actual statistics of present-day consumption.

A writer, Mr. Samuel Strauss, expressed this view with intuition and vividness in the Atlantic Monthly a few years ago. He stated:

It is not enough that the desire for this or that particular thing be made to increase; desire must not run into any blind alleys; everything of any kind in the great variety of our output must be able to stimulate the appetite for more things of every kind; consumption is all interrelated, feeds upon itself, stimulates other things, and so on. Consumptionism cannot suffer drink because in drink men find a substitute for that satisfaction which is in the acquiring of luxuries; the pleasure in drink takes the place of the pleasure in things.

The more things men have, the more they need—this is the working philosophy of consumptionism. The more drink men have the less things they need.

There are more lawbreakers in the nation because of prohibition. But because of prohibition there are both more consumers and better consumers.

That the result of the abolition of the saloons was to augment the effective desire of the wage earners for other things was one of the most frequent comments made by many employers, insurance agents and others from whom we secured information, whether they were individually for prohibition or against it. A Duluth firm, rather dubious as to the success with which prohibition is being enforced, typifies in its opinion a sentiment frequently expressed to the writer:

On the whole, however, and from the standpoint of this business and its employees and not from the personal standpoint, we cannot help

SMOKE REDUCED NINE-TENTHS, IS CHICAGO CLAIM

Inspector Relates Results of
Ordinance and Educa-
tive Campaign

DES MOINES, Ia., June 30 (Special)—Chicago has eliminated 90 per cent of its smoke in the last five years, was the sweeping statement made by Frank A. Chambers, chief smoke inspector of that city, in an address at the closing session of the National Smoke Prevention Association's annual convention.

During and after the World War, the industrial development, coupled with inability to obtain clean-burning coal, intensified the smoke nuisance in Chicago, but systematic and assiduous efforts have brought about a remarkable change, he said.

Three-Minute Limit

"Chicago is the only city in the world which states in its ordinance that chimneys may emit smoke only when the fire is being built. If the aggregate of smoke exceeds three minutes in length of time, the owner of the chimney is charged with a violation."

Through a campaign of persuasion and education violations there have been decreased until only one was prosecuted last year. An appropriation for \$1 mechanical engineers, experts in combustion, was granted by the Chicago city government and these men visit the many plants and advise with the owners.

Mr. Chambers said that violators were given hearings before boards and the matter of smoke was kept constantly before them and before the public. Railroad boards deal separately with infraction of the smoke

ordinance by locomotives but the same general methods of education are used. Engineers, firemen or others responsible for the smoke infringement are called before railroad boards.

To Rochester Next

The closing session of the convention was enlivened by a round-table discussion of the merits and achievements of the organization during the 20 years of its existence. The results that have been attained were demonstrated as proof of the possibility of other measures for subduing the smoke evil. A department to be known as the municipal division was given a place in future deliberations.

Rochester, N. Y., was chosen for the 1928 meeting place of the national association at the closing business session.

New officers chosen were Andrew J. Glasscock, Buffalo, N. Y., president; Thomas D. Casserly, Michigan City, Ind., first vice-president; Charles H. Stockwell, Chicago, second vice-president, and Frank A. Chambers, Chicago, secretary and treasurer.

COTTON COMMITTEE NAMED BY MR. HINES

NEW YORK, June 30—Walker D. Hines, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, has appointed, pursuant to the action taken by the executive committee of the institute at its last meeting, a cotton committee consisting of the following:

Robert Amory, Boston, Mass.; John H. Holt, Fall River, Mass.; W. S. Pepperell, Providence, R. I.; J. C. Drury, C. S. C.; E. C. Dwelle, Charlotte, N. C.; and George S. Harris, Atlanta, Ga.

This committee is empowered to confer with committees of organizations representing growers or dis-

distributors of raw cotton and to make for the institute investigations and recommendations concerning subjects of common interest to the mills and either growers or distributors, or both.

Nursery Schools' Development Called to Teachers' Attention

Chicago Speaker Urges Federation Members to Aid in Formulation of What Is to Be Taught in Schools for Little Tots

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 30—Reporting on nursery schools, Miss Ruth R. Pearson of Chicago told the American Federation of Teachers to use its influence in deciding what shall be taught the toddlers that attend them.

"The past year and a half seen a sudden shooting up of the nursery school," said Miss Pearson, a member of the Federation of Women High School Teachers of Chicago.

"There were five or six times as many schools established last year as the year before for children between the ages of two and five years. A study made of these new nursery schools in different parts shows that as yet the educational methods in use are chaotic and unscientific. It is seen that the nursery school is coming to stay and that it will be incorporated in the public school system. We should have something to say about the type of nursery school that is to be established."

Labor School Planned

These schools are teaching customs and habits to children, Miss Pearson observed, and each aims to teach according to the highest values its sponsors know. Yet there is room, she pointed out, for difference of opinion as to what these values are.

As a practical model of the type of nursery school which the American labor movement considers desirable, the members of the American Federation of Labor in Illinois are preparing to establish the first labor-owned nursery school, Miss Pearson reported, adding:

"The time has come when labor should make its influence felt. It should contribute its experience to the general field. To this end we propose to establish a model school where the working mother who needs a nursery can bring her child. We feel that if done inside the labor

DIRECT Mail Campaigns—Special Process Letters—Multigraphing—Mimeographing—Addressing—Folding—Mailing.

The Anderson Promotion Service

299 Madison Avenue, New York City
Vanderbilt 2720-2721

BRONX—NEW YORK

Peggy-Carolyn
Gowns & Frocks

Opening a new store at Old Orchard Maine

Opp. R. R. Station 380 Main Street, Bedford Park Blvd. NEW YORK CITY Tel. Raymond 9048

NEW YORK CITY
Permanent Wave

Guaranteed, broad lasting waves. Done now with Neat's Latest Systems \$8.50 and up

SPECIAL FOR Monday, Tuesday Wednesday Thursday

Hair Cut or Shampoo w/f: Marcelle, \$1.00

BENDIS BEAUTY SHOPPE 292 Broadway, Ave. 18th St. NEW YORK CITY

Early morning from all points in Bronx Tel. Raymond 8841

movement, it will arouse more interest among the parents."

High commendation for Dr. Glenn Frank, president of University of Wisconsin and of the Board of Regents of University of Utah, was voted at the convention because of the stand they have taken in behalf of academic freedom for their faculty members.

Urge Right to Criticize

The federation recorded itself opposed to dismissals or punishments of instructors for reasons of criticism of superiors, for teaching the facts of (natural) science or for holding minority economic or political views."

A new method of curriculum-making now in vogue, that of basing a course of study on the "parents' average daily use of subjects studied in schools" was declared a "mistake in a resolution adopted."

A sound curriculum should prepare pupils not only for what is, but for what ought to be, the resolution declared, explaining:

"Curricula based on such investigations do not allow for school objectives based on higher intellectual and ethical conditions and better social adjustments."

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.
Roosevelt Men's Shop

Jackson Heights Theatre Bldg., 28th St.
HABERDASHERS and HATTERS

Bathing Suits—Knickers—White Ducks—Tassels—Complete line of Sport Apparel.

NEW YORK CITY
Globe Carpet Cleaning Co.

Cleaners, Dyers of Carpets and Rugs
Shampooing Domestic and Oriental
Rugs Our Specialty

Proprietors A. PYROS G. SOTTER
8222 Northern Boulevard
Havemeyer 10081

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.
S. RUBIN

Hardware, Housefurnishings
Paints, Electrical and Garden Supplies
of the Better Kind

We do all kinds of repair work
8107 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Tel. Havemeyer 10219

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.
KEASBEY-DAVIES, INC.

Apartments—Homes
25 Minutes from Times Square

Rentals as low as \$64 a month
within 2 blocks from station

For information about a home or an
apartment in this wonderful residential
section, write to us or

PHONE HAVEMEYER 8888
KEASBEY-DAVIES, INC.

Now EVERY WOMAN may wear a CORSELET
Tebaut's Corset—Brassiere

Is an Outstanding Success!

One-piece—NO ELASTIC—yet perfectly adjustable in a moment.
Fittings GUARANTEED for SLENDER, MEDIUM, or STOUT

Your Figure ANALYZED by an EXPERT without cost

TEBAUT
489 5th Ave., opposite Public Library, New York
Orders accepted by mail. Measurement card sent on request

Would you like to handle this garment in your neighborhood?
Reliable women trained as corsetieres without charge.

BRONX, NEW YORK
Aladdin Art Shoppe

For Your Summer Art Work

The New
CROSS-STITCH TAPESTRY
FOR RUGS, BENCHES,
FOOTSTOOLS, CHAIRS, ETC.

Stenciled in colors on specially prepared canvas. Easy, fascinating and most satisfying work.

LESSON CHART WITH EACH ARTICLE

Free Instruction in Art Work
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

300 East 20th St., New York City
GIFTS MADE TO ORDER

NEW YORK CITY
Permanent Waving

Guaranteed, broad lasting waves.
Done now with Neat's Latest Systems

\$8.50 and up

SPECIAL FOR Monday, Tuesday Wednesday Thursday

Hair Cut or Shampoo w/f:
Marcella, \$1.00

BENDIS BEAUTY SHOPPE
292 Broadway, Ave. 18th St. NEW YORK CITY

Early morning from all points in Bronx Tel. Raymond 8841

GIANTS MADE TO ORDER

Prices range from \$95 for a chair gay

with a quilted petticoat to \$175 for a dragon-snorting, needle-point covered

Rustique model with removable cushions.

WANAMAKER'S, Fourth Gallery, New Building

John Wanamaker
NEW YORK

Racial Harmony in South Africa Aids Development of Rich Area

Trade Commissioner Relates to Harris Memorial
Institute Session That Recognition of
Native Language Improves Relations

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 30—Relations between the two races of South Africa have been of the very best during the past two or three years; there have been cordial co-operation and growth of a feeling of friendship—an influence which is being maintained and fostered by recognition on the part of both sections that there can be no real genuine co-operation unless there be mutual respect for each other's history.

This was reported by Eric H. Low, trade commissioner for the Union of South Africa to the United States and Canada, in an address at the fourth Institute of Politics conducted at the University of Chicago by the Norman Wait Harris Foundation.

Recalling the time when insistence on the part of the Africans for full language equality was regarded as utterly unreasonable, Mr. Low said that now the average English-speaking South African insists that his children receive a thorough training in Afrikaans and he observed that this changed attitude is undoubtedly marking for mutual respect and cooperation.

National Pride Grows

The country is rapidly becoming bilingual; the child at school is taught his first lessons in his home language and after a certain grade the second language is gradually introduced. By the time a girl or boy passes out of a high school she or he is thoroughly bilingual, Mr. Low said, adding that a thorough understanding of the other language cannot but lead to a better understanding of each other's feelings and sentiments and to more cordial relations.

Another factor that is bringing these races closer together has been a growing feeling of national pride and South Africanism, which has been fostered in many ways, the speaker reported. A third element which has contributed to better feeling, Mr. Low said, is the remarkable enthusiasm for amateur sports. "There is nothing more likely to promote friendship and harmony between two sections or races, than mutual participation in some form of sport," he asserted. "And in every respect as modern and up-to-date as the United States or Europe, universities are making great strides in athletic and other forms of sports, and that is in every way to the credit of South Africa."

Mr. Low took occasion to correct statements he said he had seen several times, "In the American press," that the present plan of the Prime Minister "contemplates relegating the native to unfertile land and to a semi-civilized state, that the bulk of the people is uncultured and that wild animals still roam the plains of Karroo or slopes of Table Mountain." He has met with many educated persons in America, Mr. Low said, who were astonished to hear that South Africa is in every respect as modern and up-to-date as the United States or Europe.

A changing trend was observed in his report that agriculture is replacing mining as the foremost basic industry, for agricultural and pastoral production is considerably greater than mining production. The Government has aided the farmers achieve this distinction and a staff of experts advises, he related. Legislative enactment regarding land bank and agricultural credits have aided, too, as has co-operative marketing, governmental inspection.

Mr. Low took occasion to correct statements he said he had seen several times, "In the American press," that the present plan of the Prime Minister "contemplates relegating the native to unfertile land and to a semi-civilized state, that the bulk of the people is uncultured and that wild animals still roam the plains of Karroo or slopes of Table Mountain." He has met with many educated persons in America, Mr. Low said, who were astonished to hear that South Africa is in every respect as modern and up-to-date as the United States or Europe.

The concert was a new activity on the part of the Symphony Orchestra, which has played in 117 cities in the United States, and also appeared in Canada and Cuba.

— NEW YORK CITY —

Washington Heights Pork Store

One Quality—Only the Best

C. ABENDSCHEIN

1908 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 149th and 150th Streets
Edgecombe 6797

Mme. ESTELLE

Garments Dry Cleaned or Dyed
Curtains and Blankets and Drapes
Dry Cleaned and Stored

GOODS CALLED FOR & DELIVERED
922 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y.
Academy 2222 Between 105 and 106 Sts.

RUG CLEANING
SPECIALISTS

ORIENTAL REPAIRING FIRE PROOF STORAGE
CONSULT

McCOMB & McCOMB
PHONE 205 SCARSDALE, N.Y. PHONE 1114

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.
KEASBEY-DAVIES, INC.

Apartments—Homes
25 Minutes from Times Square

Rentals as low as \$64 a month
within 2 blocks from station

For information about a home or an
apartment in this wonderful residential
section, write to us or

PHONE HAVEMEYER 8888
KEASBEY-DAVIES, INC.

Exclusively
Diamonds
Watches
Bracelets
Bar Pins
Rings
Clip Links
Scarf Pins

Ask for Booklet

Watson & Co.
JEWELERS
2-A Malden Lane, New York
Ext. 1887

Established 1887
C. KEASBEY & CO.
INC.

Belmont Reproductions

Augustin Inc.

Bobbing—Permanent Waving
Excellent Shampooing

139 EAST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Regent
0478-4456

When in New York

THE NEW
Hotel Albert

TRADE BARRIERS ARE DISCUSSED AT STOCKHOLM

Americans Propose Resolution as to Adoption of "Summer Time"

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Holland

STOCKHOLM, June 30.—Great progress has been made by the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce on the subject of trade barriers. Sir Arthur Balfour declared that the time has come to see that the report of the trade barriers' committee of the chamber, which formed the basis of discussion at the recent big economic conference at Geneva, was made effective and that the national committees should take action in their own countries to this end.

Prof. Gustaf Cassel, in his address, said: "We must learn to understand the positive gain of international agreements. It is important that all countries unite for the purpose of removing not only the customs tariffs but all trade obstacles."

State subventions, he continued, also constituted a serious hindrance to commerce. The program of the international commercial policy must be general economic disarmament. The maximum limit must be put to protectionism. No formal treaties between countries were necessary. They had only to make their remedies just and act accordingly. Customs protection was acceptable up to a certain point, but when the tariffs were raised 50 or 100 per cent the system became unjust and uneconomic.

Advantage to Producer

Sir Alan Anderson, acting president of Congress, stated that Norman Davis reported his colleagues from the United States believed that the trade of the United States would be improved by the reduction of the tariff walls in Europe. They called the attention of their European colleagues to the great advantage enjoyed by the producer in the United States within whose tariff wall trade and competition were free from internal restrictions.

From Germany on the eve of the congress came an even more notable announcement. Dr. Curtius, Minister of Economic Affairs, at a meeting of the German Chambers of Commerce, made the following statement: Germany was determined to stake everything on developing the decisions of the International Economic Conference because it was convinced that the fate of Europe and also the fate of Germany depended on it. Economic distress in Europe would only be overcome when Europe ventured to leave its policy of exaggerated protection and re-entered the arena of free commercial competition.

Congress Approves Report

These were brave, wise words, Sir Alan Anderson said, and one of the objects of the congress was the supporting of the ministers of Germany and other countries already aligned with the resolutions of Geneva.

The congress thereupon approved the trade committee's report of the economic conference. The national committee it was decided should press the governments to put the resolutions into practice.

Richard Riedl, Austrian, proposed a resolution for a collective agreement on the treatment and rights of foreigners. The passport visa was criticized and the right to an unrestricted change of residence was declared essential.

Roy D. Chapin, chairman of the committee on highway transportation, urged a general survey for the coordination of the highway with water, air and rail transport to avoid competition. He urged that automobile taxes should not be oppressive but based on the use of the highways and should be collected by the state or a single authority, and all tax money should be expended on highways. Toll-roads built by private capital should be allied but uncompetitive, built under Government or municipal control. Rates should be agreed on and later taken over by the states.

All cities should develop city planning and build streets suitable for automobile traffic and have uniform traffic rules. There should be a proper understanding of the rights of drivers and pedestrians for the avoidance of accidents.

Robert Julliard said that the double taxation evil was hampering trade liberty. The congress recommended a type of international agreement to avoid it. An expert committee of the chamber was asked for by the League Finance Committee to assist in the question of the evasion of taxation and the collecting of these taxes.

Flight of Capital

Fiscal evasion or the flight of capital it was said was not always based on the desire to avoid taxation, but the cause was often an effort to get a higher return on money or to avoid such dangers as a revolution or the depreciation of currency.

The congress endorsed the following draft resolution: "Noting the close co-operation existing between the bodies appointed by the League and the delegates of the Chamber, in the examination of the question of double taxation and the means of remedying the difficulties to which it gives rise, the congress invites the chamber's secretariat to inform the concil and the finance committee of the League of resolutions made, simultaneously extending the width that when the general meeting of government experts takes place in 1928 a delegation of the International Chamber be invited to attend the meeting to represent commerce and industry."

The congress welcomed as members for the first time Finland, Yugoslavia, Albania and Estonia. The industrial committee, discussing how to increase European production, reported the index number of the output now compared with 1913 is: For Europe 105, for the world 118, and for the United States 126.

Remedies Enumerated

The remedy is held to be the international standardization of industry and the free movement of raw materials.

Roy D. Chapin, United States, re-

ported an enormous increase of motor vehicles in Europe. The transport committee had studied special roads, for motor vehicles only, to be built in the triple or double decker style for different classes of motor traffic by private capital to be remunerated by tolls. At first, such a road would be built 52 miles between Atlantic City and Philadelphia, at a cost of \$10,000,000.

Frank Kent, vice-president of the Bankers' Trust, New York, president of the committee of export commercial credits, agreed that uniformification is necessary. The British and Americans favored three kinds of credits, "revocable, irrevocable, and confirmed irrevocable." The last kind is to be countersigned by a party of known reliability.

The Germans favored the first two types only. The majority decided in favor of having the three types simultaneously. Commercial legislation is not required to put it into force, an agreement with banking associations only being necessary.

Daylight Saving Amendment

The American delegates proposed the following amendment in lieu of the daylight saving resolution:

"The rail transport committee expresses the hope that summer time will be adopted generally, and when adopted, in view of the desirability of the observance of uniform time standards by all countries, summer time in either temperate zones should begin and end on the same dates in all countries in that zone."

A dinner was given to the 80 press correspondents by the officers of the International Congress.

On the subject of trade barriers several resolutions were passed affirming the conviction that world prosperity was most effectively shown by the progressive reduction of barriers which had prevented the expansion of international trade. The Geneva's conference's work depended entirely on the execution of fundamentals already approved by the delegates of 50 nations. The Congress made a special appeal to all governments for the immediate lowering of excessive tariffs.

Sir Austin Chamberlain's message to the congress incorporated in resolutions says that since several governments already accepted the Geneva trade barrier resolutions, the international committee ought to secure a reply from the respective governments on the Stockholm trade barrier resolutions before the end of September next, to be returned to the chamber's headquarters in Paris which will refer it to the league.

The Spanish, supported by the French delegation delayed the passing of further resolutions by the proposition to insert a clause prohibiting a government after lowering its tariffs from substituting indirect protective measures nullifying the results. The congress approved the creation of an international committee on fairs and exhibitions which, to avoid needless duplication and unfair competition, should co-operate with the two existing international fair associations. The trade barriers' committee proposed to exempt from import duty goods for exhibitions and fairs and also for commercial travelers and to refund very perishable goods were destroyed.

RANDIDGE EXCURSION TRIPS TO BE STARTED

Steamer Will Take Groups of Children on Outings

The annual Randidge excursions provided out of the income from the fund left for this purpose by George E. Randidge, will start tomorrow. These excursions will continue every day except Sundays and holidays during July and August. According to the plans, 250 children between the ages of 5 and 15 will be taken every day at 9 o'clock in the morning to Rainbird Island where they enjoy athletic games, swimming, swings and flying horses.

Suggestion Not Accepted

The power of the living generation to repeat its law, Jefferson believed, is not an equivalent of the inherent right of the living generation that the preceding generation shall not make laws binding upon it. The will of the majority, Jefferson writes in his letter to Madison, cannot be ad-

Ending All Laws in 25 Years Then Start Anew, an Old Theory

Proposal Scarcely Workable, Says Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard Law School, Who Places High Value on Heritage of Laws and Customs

The proposal that all laws be automatically wiped from the statute books every 25 years on the theory that this will prove an effective method of preventing the United States from becoming cluttered up with a mass of unworkable and unenforceable legislation, is an old idea and scarcely workable, Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in answer to a question on the proposal made recently in the middle West.

Dean Pound pointed out that Thomas Jefferson had made a similar suggestion 138 years ago at the time that the Federal Constitution was being adopted. Jefferson's proposal was to limit the effect of every statute or constitutional provision to 19 years. He insisted on starting with the premise that one generation should not be permitted to bind succeeding generations either to pay its debts or to abide by its laws. Arguing from this he arrived at the conclusion that the duration of statutes must be limited to 19 years.

Inherit Many Customs

Dean Pound's specific reply to the objection that the past generations are being permitted to rule the present was brief and direct: "We came into this world following a long line of predecessors. We inherit most of our customs and property from them. The design of our buildings and pavements has been determined by the past."

Thomas Jefferson's belief in absolute democracy and government strictly by and for the people made him a vigorous opponent to any strong centralized government which promised to establish itself as a sovereign body with permanent powers, Dean Pound declared. Among the several personal letters in which Jefferson alluded to the dangers of highly centralized government one written to James Madison, Sept. 6, 1789, stressing this issue.

"The question of whether one generation of men has the right to bind another," Dean Pound quoted from the letter, "seems never to have been started on this or our side of the water. Yet it is a question of such consequence as not only to merit decision, but place also, among the fundamental tenets of government. The course of reflection in which we are immersed here on the elementary principles of society has presented this question to my mind, and that no such obligation can be transmitted I think very capable of proof.

19-Year Limitation

"I set out on this ground which I suppose to be self-evident, 'that the earth belongs to us in usufruct to the living'; that those who have power nor rights over it. The power of the law, however, ceases to be his when he passes on and reverts to the society. Then man can by natural rights oblige the lands he occupied, or the person who succeeds him in that occupation, to payment of debts contracted by him. For if he could, he might during his own life, eat up the usufruct of the lands for several generations to come, and the land would belong to those departed and not to the living, which would be the reverse of our principle."

"On a similar ground it may be proved that no society can make a perpetual constitution, or even a permanent law. The earth belongs to the living generation. They may manage it then, and what proceeds from it, as they please, during their usufruct. They are masters, too, of their own persons, and consequently may govern them as they please . . . Every constitution, then, and every law, naturally expires at the end of 19 years. If it be enforced longer, it is an act of force and not of right," Dean Pound said.

Suggestion Not Accepted

The power of the living generation to repeat its law, Jefferson believed, is not an equivalent of the inherent right of the living generation that the preceding generation shall not make laws binding upon it. The will of the majority, Jefferson writes in his letter to Madison, cannot be ad-

Here Is Where "Monkey Shines" Are Encouraged



Island in Roger Williams Park at Providence, R. I., Where About Two Score Members of the Simian Family Have Practically All the Freedom of Their Native Environment.

GASOLINE TAX IS NOW LEVIED IN 46 STATES

Survey of Vermont Chamber Shows New Jersey and Illinois Joining Group

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 30 (AP)—The culminating moment in the history of the gasoline tax movement for the legislative session of 1927 was 9:11 a. m., central time, yesterday, according to the survey being conducted by the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce. This was the moment when Gov. Len Small of Illinois signed the bill providing for a 2-cent gas tax in Illinois. Illinois joins with New Jersey as the two states in the gasoline tax procession which now totals 46 states and the District of Columbia. Half of the states of the Union have passed legislation providing for increased gasoline tax rates to take effect at some date during the year 1927.

These 24 states, grouped according to the new rates, are as follows:

Five-cent states: Arkansas, Florida and New Mexico.

Four-cent states: Alabama, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, South Dakota, and West Virginia.

Three-cent states: California, Colorado, Delaware, Iowa, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont and Wyoming.

Two-cent states: Illinois, New Jersey and Rhode Island.

VERMONT BATTLE TO BE CELEBRATED

Hubbardton to Hold Exercises on July 6

After questioning Eugene C. Hultman, commissioner of the Boston Fire Department, and Thomas F. Hurley, chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners, as to the desirability and the price of the lot at Cambridge and Bulfinch Streets, on which the old Revere House formerly stood, as the site for the proposed central fire station for the West End, the committee on finance of the Boston City Council took the proposition yesterday under further advisement. This is the site for which Mayor Nichols purposed to pay \$400,000. The monkeys play the day through with shouts of the children to encourage them and the continual chatter of the little, mischievous fellows making the hills and woods resound with merriment.

The only real cloud on the horizon of the monkey mound comes when one of the ducks flies over and in the flight between lakes drops down in the moist around the monkey mound to try to water. Then there is consternation.

The monkeys scramble for the miniature houses where they seek shelter, and when the noisy, noisy old duck flies away, they come out of their verandas cautiously and jabber and splutter away, just like humans after a shower.

The monkeys are the only ones that move, the merchant planes to send their clipper ships over the Seven Seas, the post office, and others are available to the post office. The card makes an attractive souvenir of the anniversary of the airplane—most modern of carriers. In full appreciation of the fact that the service of air mail to the community will develop only as it is used by them, our members now take the opportunity of speeding to you by airplane their messages of good will and business friendliness.

The monkeys are the only ones that move, the merchant planes to send their clipper ships over the Seven Seas, the post office, and others are available to the post office. The card makes an attractive souvenir of the anniversary of the airplane—most modern of carriers. In full appreciation of the fact that the service of air mail to the community will develop only as it is used by them, our members now take the opportunity of speeding to you by airplane their messages of good will and business friendliness.

The monkeys are the only ones that move, the merchant planes to send their clipper ships over the Seven Seas, the post office, and others are available to the post office. The card makes an attractive souvenir of the anniversary of the airplane—most modern of carriers. In full appreciation of the fact that the service of air mail to the community will develop only as it is used by them, our members now take the opportunity of speeding to you by airplane their messages of good will and business friendliness.

The monkeys are the only ones that move, the merchant planes to send their clipper ships over the Seven Seas, the post office, and others are available to the post office. The card makes an attractive souvenir of the anniversary of the airplane—most modern of carriers. In full appreciation of the fact that the service of air mail to the community will develop only as it is used by them, our members now take the opportunity of speeding to you by airplane their messages of good will and business friendliness.

The monkeys are the only ones that move, the merchant planes to send their clipper ships over the Seven Seas, the post office, and others are available to the post office. The card makes an attractive souvenir of the anniversary of the airplane—most modern of carriers. In full appreciation of the fact that the service of air mail to the community will develop only as it is used by them, our members now take the opportunity of speeding to you by airplane their messages of good will and business friendliness.

The monkeys are the only ones that move, the merchant planes to send their clipper ships over the Seven Seas, the post office, and others are available to the post office. The card makes an attractive souvenir of the anniversary of the airplane—most modern of carriers. In full appreciation of the fact that the service of air mail to the community will develop only as it is used by them, our members now take the opportunity of speeding to you by airplane their messages of good will and business friendliness.

The monkeys are the only ones that move, the merchant planes to send their clipper ships over the Seven Seas, the post office, and others are available to the post office. The card makes an attractive souvenir of the anniversary of the airplane—most modern of carriers. In full appreciation of the fact that the service of air mail to the community will develop only as it is used by them, our members now take the opportunity of speeding to you by airplane their messages of good will and business friendliness.

The monkeys are the only ones that move, the merchant planes to send their clipper ships over the Seven Seas, the post office, and others are available to the post office. The card makes an attractive souvenir of the anniversary of the airplane—most modern of carriers. In full appreciation of the fact that the service of air mail to the community will develop only as it is used by them, our members now take the opportunity of speeding to you by airplane their messages of good will and business friendliness.

The monkeys are the only ones that move, the merchant planes to send their clipper ships over the Seven Seas, the post office, and others are available to the post office. The card makes an attractive souvenir of the anniversary of the airplane—most modern of carriers. In full appreciation of the fact that the service of air mail to the community will develop only as it is used by them, our members now take the opportunity of speeding to you by airplane their messages of good will and business friendliness.

The monkeys are the only ones that move, the merchant planes to send their clipper ships over the Seven Seas, the post office, and others are available to the post office. The card makes an attractive souvenir of the anniversary of the airplane—most modern of carriers. In full appreciation of the fact that the service of air mail to the community will develop only as it is used by them, our members now take the opportunity of speeding to you by airplane their messages of good will and business friendliness.

The monkeys are the only ones that move, the merchant planes to send their clipper ships over the Seven Seas, the post office, and others are available to the post office. The card makes an attractive souvenir of the anniversary of the airplane—most modern of carriers. In full appreciation of the fact that the service of air mail to the community will develop only as it is used by them, our members now take the opportunity of speeding to you by airplane their messages of good will and business friendliness.

The monkeys are the only ones that move, the merchant planes to send their clipper ships over the Seven Seas, the post office, and others are available to the post office. The card makes an attractive souvenir of the anniversary of the airplane—most modern of carriers. In full appreciation of the fact that the service of air mail to the community will develop only as it is used by them, our members now take the opportunity of speeding to you by airplane their messages of good will and business friendliness.

The monkeys are the only ones that move, the merchant planes to send their clipper ships over the Seven Seas, the post office, and others are available to the post office. The card makes an attractive souvenir of the anniversary of the airplane—most modern of carriers. In full appreciation of the fact that the service of air mail to the community will develop only as it is used by them, our members now take the opportunity of speeding to you by airplane their messages of good will and business friendliness.

The monkeys are the only ones that move, the merchant planes to send their clipper ships over the Seven Seas, the post office, and others are available to the post office. The card makes an attractive souvenir of the anniversary of the airplane—most modern of carriers. In full appreciation of the fact that the service of air mail to the community will develop only as it is used by them, our members now take the opportunity of speeding to you by airplane their messages of good will and business friendliness.

The monkeys are the only ones that move, the merchant planes to send their clipper ships over the Seven Seas, the post office, and others are available to the post office. The card makes an attractive souvenir of the anniversary of the airplane—most modern of carriers. In full appreciation of the fact that the service of air mail to the community will develop only as it is used by them, our members now take the opportunity of speeding to you by airplane their messages of good will and business friendliness.

The monkeys are the only ones that move, the merchant planes to send their clipper ships over the Seven Seas, the post office, and others are available to the post office. The card makes an attractive souvenir of the anniversary of the airplane—most modern of carriers. In full appreciation of the fact that the service of air mail to the community will develop only as it is used by them, our members now take the opportunity of speeding to you by airplane their messages of good will and business friendliness.

The monkeys are the only ones that move, the merchant planes to send their clipper ships over the Seven Seas, the post office, and others are available to the post office. The card makes an attractive souvenir of the anniversary of the airplane—most modern of carriers. In full appreciation of the fact that the service of

B. U. IS TO OPEN SUMMER SCHOOL NEXT TUESDAY

Record Enrollment Expected for the More Than 200 Courses Offered

With what is expected to be a record enrollment, Boston University's annual summer session will get under way on July 5, when registration will be conducted in all of the 200 or more courses which will be given in seven departments of the university this summer. There will be a faculty of 100, of whom 22 will be visiting professors from other institutions.

Of particular interest to teachers and educators is the wide scope of the work, carrying degree credit, given by the school of education, which will offer 26 courses with a faculty of 16, twelve of whom are well-known educators from institutions of higher learning in various parts of the country. The remaining four are regular members of the school of education faculty.

Included in this work is a course in children's literature and one in "Language in the Grades," which will be given by J. W. Seearson, professor of English at the University of Nebraska. Professor Seearson was formerly chairman of the National Education Association committee for the reorganization of English in the schools, and has done considerable research work in that direction.

Dr. Henrietta Race, of the Wisconsin department of public instruction, will give two courses in educational psychology, and Dr. Leila M. Crabb, of the Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, Mich., will offer a course which will consider the educational problems of the unadjusted school child. In this latter course actual discussions with children will be given.

For normal school and teachers' college administrators, President Edgar C. Bigbie of the Eastern State Normal School, Madison, S. D., will offer two courses, one in organization and administration, and one in teacher training problems.

As usual, the Anne L. Page memorial summer school at Wellesley will be affiliated with the university summer session, offering courses in kindergarten and primary work for teachers and supervisors. The schools of medicine and law and the art department will offer no courses in the summer session this year. Prof. H. Rice is in charge of the summer session. It will extend from next Tuesday through Aug. 13, when final examinations will be held.

BURDett GRADUATES HEAR DR. W. E. BARTON

Dr. William E. Barton, biographer of Abraham Lincoln, delivered the address to graduates at the commencement exercises of Burdett College this afternoon in Symphony Hall. Irving L. Lindbury, vice-president of the college, was the first speaker. Fred H. Burdett, president, and Harry E. Wells, superintendent, presented the diplomas. The Ferrell Ensemble contributed the music.

Presents of the senior classes were John W. Gillington, business administration; George E. Cain, secretarial; Alton E. Brady, normal department; Joseph A. Deans, business department; Ruth E. Deans, shorthand department.

M. I. T. Co-operative Courses Are Described to Engineers

Society for Promotion of Engineering Education Elects Robert L. Sackett of Pennsylvania State College as President

ORONO, Me., June 30 (Special)—Co-operative courses of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as described and explained by Prof. William H. Timble at the closing session of the National Convention of the Society for the Advancement of Engineering Education at the University of Maine appeared to be of much interest to the delegates from some 70 universities, colleges and technical schools in attendance and was the basis of correlative discussions, by Prof. F. E. Ayer of the Municipal University of Akron and Prof. H. W. McKell of Mt. Allison University, who touched upon the problem of the courses in small colleges.

The co-operative scheme of engineering education, said Professor Timble, "has been introduced at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the establishment in the Department of Electrical Engineering of co-operative arrangements with five of the leading concerns, representing five more or less distinct fields in electrical engineering. These are the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, Boston Elevated Railway Company, Stone & Webster Incorporated, and the Bell Telephone System.

Distinctive Features
This new plan has several distinctive educational features, as operated by Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The students spend two years at the institute in the regular course in electrical engineering. For the next three years they spend alternate periods of one full term in length at the plants of one of the co-operating companies, a student remaining with the same company throughout the three years. For the successful completion of this course degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Science in Electrical Engineering are awarded.

"Although every other term of the last three years is spent at practical work in the industry, it requires no greater number of years to obtain the Master's degree in this course than the usual procedure. The co-operative course includes all the graduate and undergraduate work of a regular course in electrical engineering. No study has been left out in order to make room for the practical work, and there is no condensation of work, and there is no condensation of work.

Boston's Down-Town Summer Resort, an Expanse of Floral Beauty, Trees and Water Against a Metropolitan Sky Line



A View of the Summer Beauty of the Boston Public Garden. In the Lower Left Corner Stands the Washington Monument, Surrounded by the Flower Beds, Which Are Full of Riches: Bloom at This Season. Beyond the Lagoon and Its Trees Stretches the Common, and Against the Sky May Be Seen the Custom House Tower, Near the Center of the Panorama, the State House Dome a Little to the Left, and the Radio Antenna of Station WNAC in the Extreme Right. The Photograph Was Taken from the Top of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

NEW REFRIGERATOR PUT ON DISPLAY BY GENERAL ELECTRIC

Machine Declared Result of 15 Years' Laboratory Work and Construction

Ranking with the finest establishments in the 32 states districts of the General Electric Company, the new Boston display rooms have been opened with an exhibit of the simplified electric refrigerator being manufactured by the company. This machine, according to P. P. Zimmerman, sales manager, who was in Boston for the opening, is the company's greatest achievement in the electrical and industrial field.

The new electric refrigerator, he declared, is the result of 15 years' laboratory work in which 64 specialized engineers co-operated for the production of an electric refrigeration system that would be extremely simple and free from engine trouble. Many refrigerators of 19 different types were built, field tested and improved by experiment work on the new machine now being placed on the market.

The final result of the work of the General Electric experts, according to Mr. Zimmerman, was a refrigerator that consumes very little current, keeps a uniform temperature, and is noiseless. All of the moving parts are enclosed in a hermetically sealed compartment on top of the cabinet, and it is declared need no oiling or attention of any kind. Each unit is said to be assembled in a dust-proof case and the refrigerating fluid and a permanent supply of oil is sealed in. When the refrigerator leaves the factory, Mr. Zimmerman declared, there is nothing remaining to do, the ice unit merely being lowered into the top and plugged into a convenient outlet.

FIVE-DAY WEEK PLEA IS DENIED

State Board Upholds Present Hours in the Shoe Factories of Lynn

Lynn, Mass., June 30 (Special)—The 50-hour working week will remain in force in Lynn shoe factories as a result of the decision of the State Board of Arbitration, just made public, denying the request of the shoe workers, made through the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, for a five-day week. Settlement of the issue was referred to the state board under the arbitration agreement between the union and shoe manufacturers.

The board decreed "that there shall be no change in the weekly working hours of labor" in 17 of Lynn's largest factories where the arbitration agreement is in effect.

With the exception of 17 manufacturing firms does not include all the firms engaged in the manufacture of shoes in the city, the award virtually applies to every union firm in the city.

It is stated that those having a union agreement but no arbitration agreement with the Boot & Shoe Workers' organization are customarily governed by prices and working hours established by the board.

The present working week is 50 hours, with a 48-hour maximum for women, as required by the state law. The ruling will permit firms to operate their plants on Saturday morning when it is deemed necessary.

Arguments presented by both sides to the issue were heard by the board. The manufacturers' victory hinges chiefly around the argument that the city's shoe industry would be crippled under the five-day program.

Union representatives contended that the five-day week is sufficient time, under efficient management methods, to furnish the required production.

BUSINESS CAREERS LEAD AT HARVARD

Law, Engineering and Banking Follow in Order

While 211 members of the class which was graduated from Harvard University last week have not decided what field of occupation to enter, the majority of the remaining number intend to enter business, law, engineering, and banking rank close to business, in that order, according to a recent census.

Some of the vocations chosen, and the number of seniors who will enter them follow: Business 113, law 109, engineering 42, banking 35, teaching 24, agriculture 18, architecture 14, industrial chemistry 15, journalism 13, United States Army 6, foreign trade 6, diplomacy 6, insurance 6, ministry 5, real estate 5, Pandanna palms and Crotons are planted together so that the slender light green fronds of one extend up through the big bronze and red leaves of the other. Both the Pandanna and the Croton are subtropicals that will grow here only during the hottest of the summer months. And it is in the arrangement of such as these that the experience and ingenuity of the gardener can best be made clearly shown.

In other words, the red begonias,

geraniums, the red Cana and the yellow Colla, more heliotrope and hollyhock, and still other flowers and plants known only by their scientific names, which are often as big as the flowers and plants themselves.

Century Plants There

But along the cross walk running from the monument toward Boylston Street there is a total change of scene. One might almost imagine himself looking into some huge and sleepy Central American patio. The

Public Garden Full of Beauty as Summer Opens Its Flowers

Heliotrope, Hollyhocks and Begonias Supersede Tulips and Pansies—Sub-Tropical Garden of Palms Is Center of Interest

One can now step through the Arlington Street gate of Boston's Public Garden at any time and be greeted, in this garden of the Americas, by a galaxy of flowers as fine as those that grace the gardens of any millionaire. For once more the annual cycle of decorative planting has nearly completed its change.

True, the host of 50,000 tulips that blazed a welcome to visitors in May have all departed, and save for a straggling rear-guard the still

hostest host of pansies have also gone their way. And only in shaded corners near Beacon Street do two lone bed of roses still remain fresh and beautiful.

But as this old has been put off, so has a new been put on—a new that is brilliant in colors, and pleasingly sharp in contrasts, that blends the foreign and domestic in its atmosphere.

Monument Among Palms

One now steps through the gate to find on right and left beds of tall and beautifully flowering foxgloves and hollyhocks, lowly little English daisies, and irises and sweet Williams, all planted in the most artful confusion.

Immediately in front, along the walk, are four enormous Phoenix palms, beyond and above which rises the monument of Washington, circled by four huge crescent-shaped beds.

Heliotrope trained on upright supports with red begonias around the bases, bedeck one bed. As a short-distance neighbor is a plot that fairly breathes tropical fecundity.

Pandanna palms and Crotons are planted together so that the slender light green fronds of one extend up through the big bronze and red leaves of the other. Both the Pandanna and the Croton are subtropicals that will grow here only during the hottest of the summer months. And it is in the arrangement of such as these that the experience and ingenuity of the gardener can best be made clearly shown.

In other words, the red begonias,

geraniums, the red Cana and the yellow Colla, more heliotrope and hollyhock, and still other flowers and plants known only by their scientific names, which are often as big as the flowers and plants themselves.

Century Plants There

But along the cross walk running from the monument toward Boylston Street there is a total change of scene. One might almost imagine himself looking into some huge and sleepy Central American patio. The

NOTED EDUCATORS TO SPEAK IN MAINE

Dr. Thomas Announces List for Superintendents' Meeting

AUGUSTA, Me., June 30 (Special)—Jacob Lange of Denmark will be one of the principal speakers at the Annual Conference of Superintendents of Schools, to be held in Castine Aug. 22-26, announced Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, state commissioner of education.

An important change has been made in the general policy of the program committee. Instead of having state or local speakers, several international educators have been secured. Besides Mr. Lange, they are: Mr. Goldstone, secretary of the National Union of Teachers of England and Wales; Professor Dumas of France; Professor and Mrs. Otto Tacke of Germany.

The reason for the availability of these distinguished educators is that they will be on their way back to Europe after attending the third conference of the World Federation of Education Associations, of which Dr. Thomas is president, in Toronto, Can., Aug. 7-12.

NAMED FOR ANNAPOLIS

Francis W. Hoye of Roslindale has been given an appointment to the United States Naval Academy by Capt. J. L. Walsh (D), Senator from Massachusetts. Mr. Hoye was graduated from the Boston Latin School in the preliminary tests for entrance. He ranked second and received the highest marks in the competitive examination among the four ranking contestants for the appointment.

HALL TO BE DEDICATED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 30 (Special)—Dexter Hall, the new dining hall at Brookside Camp, Chester, of the Y. W. C. A., will be dedicated on Sunday, Mrs. Theodore H. Nye, president of the directors, announced today. There will be a professional and recreational of camp girls, followed by presentation and acceptance of the keys.

MILK FREIGHT RATE INCREASED

Portuguese Girl Gets Scholarship

Immigrant Works Six Years in Mills in Order to Finance High School Education

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 30 (Special)—Portuguese immigrant girl who came here alone at age of 10 years ago was graduated with honors from New Bedford High School this afternoon after having completed the four-year course in six months less time than her classmate.

Her zealous quest for an education was recognized by the New Bedford Woman's Club yesterday by the award to Miss Laurinda C. Andrade of a \$150 scholarship.

For more than six years after her arrival in this country, Miss Andrade worked in the city's cotton mills to earn enough money to finance the high school course she had determined to take.

Miss Andrade graduated New Bedford High in February, 1924, and graduates six months ahead of those who entered with her. She plans to enter Brown University.

OUTDOOR PLAYERS GATHER FOR SEASON

Peterborough (N. H.) Group Plans Public Performances

PETERBOROUGH, N. H., June 30 (Special)—The Out Door Players, with Miss Marie Ware Laughton of Boston, founder and director, are gathered here for the opening of their season, which begins on Friday and continues through the next eight weeks. Their work will consist of increased freight charges ranging from 20 per cent on 40-cent cans to 150 per cent on cream transported in special containers. This was denied by the commission, which in its decision rejected the company's petition for increased freight charges and stressed that products were filed by the New England Milk Rate Committee and Major Nichols on behalf of the city of Boston. It says that the same protestants asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to refuse similar interstate rates.

"After the joint hearings with the Interstate Commerce Commission and with the New York Public Service Commission, conferences were held between the sitting members of the respective commissions and joint conclusions were reached," the ruling declares. "Thereafter a report and order of the Interstate Commerce Commission along the lines of the conclusions so reached was handed down.

"Upon all the evidence and in view of the conclusions so reached, we are of the opinion that while the respondents have shown that some increase in their present intrastate rates is justified, they have not justified the full increases proposed in the suspended schedules."

Accordingly, it is ordered that the Boston & Maine Railroad be hereby notified and required to cancel said schedule on or before June 30, 1927, and that this proceeding be discontinued, without prejudice to the filing of new schedules on 15 days' notice in conformity with the views expressed herein.

"The Central Vermont Railway Company, which was a party to the complaint above cited, has canceled the tariff complained of and reissued a new one on statutory notice continuing the old rates. Under these circumstances, no order seems to be necessary in the case of this company."

Two performances will be open to the public. The first, in July, will probably be a religious drama-pageant and will be produced on the outdoor stage. The first scenes, laid in Persia, calls for the colorful costumes collected in Oriental lands. The second performance will be given at the Town House. In the plays and dances of this production the Work Shop group will have an opportunity to demonstrate its skill in the designing of scenery and the manipulation of the lighting effects.

"The Central Vermont Railway Company, which was a party to the complaint above cited, has canceled the tariff complained of and reissued a new one on statutory notice continuing the old rates. Under these circumstances, no order seems to be necessary in the case of this company."

An interesting feature of the practical preparatory work for these performances will be the Saturday evening program, the Work Shop group. Scenic, play, pantomime, with more or less of scenery and costumes, make up these performances. The Repertory group will also appear on these programs in plays which later will be given in the morning will be followed by rehearsals in the afternoon and evening.

Accordingly, it is ordered that the Boston & Maine Railroad be hereby notified and required to cancel said schedule on or before June 30, 1927, and that this proceeding be discontinued, without prejudice to the filing of new schedules on 15 days' notice in conformity with the views expressed herein.

HINGHAM CONDUCTS FREE BRAKE TESTS

Free brake tests for the motorists of Hingham and other points along the South Shore were held today in Hingham on the Boulevard, at Otis Street, near the police station. The tests started at 9:30 o'clock and will continue until darkness, when light tests will begin. The tests are conducted by experts from the Boston Automobile Club with the co-operation of the Hingham police.

The tests scheduled yesterday were postponed until Wednesday of next week.

Through the co-operation of the American Automobile Association Clubs of Massachusetts yesterday four of the five planes of the 1927 air tour that failed to make the East Boston Airport were furnished seats.

Dr. Cornish has been administrative vice-president of the association since 1916. He was secretary-at-large, and the following year was elected secretary.

Dr. Cornish is a graduate of Harvard. He taught at Leland Stanford University, and for four years was secretary to Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts. His first pastoral was at "The Old Ship Church," Hingham. His work for liberal religion has been international. In 1919 he was for three months the guest of the British and Foreign Universities Association, speaking in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

He has been active in defending the rights of religious minorities in Romania, and was twice chosen a member of the Anglo-American commissions sent to Rumania by the American committee on the rights of religious minorities.

FREE TROLLEY CARS FOR SALEM SHOPPERS

SALEM, Mass., June 30 (Special)—Free transportation into Salem by electric car lines from various surrounding communities will be inaugurated during a two-hour moratorium period on a specified shopping day to be designated. The latest plan of advertising Salem merchandise to out-of-town shoppers, the details of which have been worked out by the chamber of commerce.

"Fifty-five extra cars on which no fares will be collected, will convey the shoppers from Lynn, Peabody, Danvers, Beverly and other outlying districts.

RADIO

Is Outstanding heterodyne Art

Out That Mere Increase Mean Greater Ampli- of Signals

A discussion contributed to radio for the series of articles by Allan T. Hanson, to answer the question, "What is wrong with the heterodyne circuit?" has been applied to practice. Not only is the heterodyne circuit, but his research has shown that it is the joint development of the two types of circuits as those of the writer as to the effects of the two types.

The advantages of maximum regeneration and minimum noise have been heard in a phrase of three words, "Taking the early advertisements on reflex sets, a radio writer uses the superheterodyne receiver as 'eight tubes doing the work of three.' There are some good so-called 'standard' superheterodynes, and these articles are primarily to turn the thought of experimenters toward an improvement of this type of 'super.' This is the second of three articles on this rather controversial subject."

Volney D. Hurd.

Our last article of the series traced the development of the typical American radiocast receiver, outlining the chief characteristics of regenerative, tuned radio-frequency and superheterodyne circuits. We also pointed out that the amplification occurring in a circuit was not invariably dependent on the number of tubes which were used.

Within the last three years the chief reason for the increase in the number of tubes used in the average receiver has been due to an effort on the part of the designer to provide selectivity. Unfortunately, the desire of the makers of people to participate in radio broadcasting has created a problem in this country which is unique. It has, however, had the beneficial effect of stimulating the design of receivers and thus has been a contributory cause to the world-wide leadership enjoyed by this country in this particular field.

In most cases, the selectivity gained by the addition of tubes in a receiver must be counterbalanced by the reduction of the amplification per tube. We all know that a large antenna will give a louder signal than a small one, and we also know that by reducing the size of an antenna the selectivity of a receiver is increased. Therefore, if we reduce the signal voltage from the antenna to one-half of its former value and at the same time double the amplification in the set to twice its former value we will have the same signal at the detector. But if this amplification within the set has been achieved by means of tuned stages, then we have greatly increased the selectivity of our receiver.

The point of this discussion is that the signal with amplification as mentioned in our previous article, becomes so sensitive to weak signals that we can afford to reduce the pick-up from the antenna and thereby increase our selectivity; allowing the feedback in the single tube to offset in a measure the weakened response from the small antenna.

We have grave doubts about the amplification efficiency of some commercial types of receivers of the past few years. The early neutrodynes, for example, contained a primary coil of six turns while secondary contained only four turns. The first neutrodyne circuit was the original Radiala six-tube set. This has an ingenious reflexing arrangement whereby the first tube acts as a radio frequency amplifier and is coupled to the second tube by means of an iron core

transformer which is not particularly efficient as explained in our previous article. The intermediate amplifier in this circuit consists of three tuned stages, the first being the reflexed radio frequency stage just mentioned.

These three intermediate stages were carefully tuned to separate frequencies which were very close together, the idea being to provide sufficient width to the cutting interference signal strong enough to interfere with good reproduction. A means of neutralization was provided and with the help of low capacity tubes of the 199 type the amplifier was perfectly stable and more efficient than anything which had been accomplished heretofore.

Within the past two years there have been developed a number of circuits employing tuned stages in which an effort has been made to

ZENITH WILL NOT CONTEST NEW RADIO ACT

Owners of WJAZ Will Abide by the Decision of Federal Radio Commission

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Zenith Radio Corporation, which operates Station WJAZ at Chicago, has denied that it contemplated court action against the Federal Radio Commission to test the constitutionality of the new tax bill.

WJAZ and stations in Boston and Springfield, Mass. (1188)

8:30 p.m.—"Jack Brown and his orchestra.

8:30 p.m.—Baseball scores, and financial news.

7:10 To be announced.

7:30 The Three Powers Brothers.

8:30 "The Three Powers Brothers," with Marian Frazer Hoyt, soprano; Mrs. Mme. Isabel Rogers, contralto; Miss A. Anna Gilligan, pianist.

9:30 "Albie Casper, baritone; James W. Murphy, harpist.

10:30 Leo's variety hour.

WZAA and WZBB, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (968)

8:30 p.m.—Baseball: organ recital by Louis Weir.

8:30 Don Ramsay's Radio Rodeo.

7:30 "The Hill Whipple of Sweet Meadowland." Hamilton time; talk on Rockingham Park auto races.

7:40 The "Kerbstone Four": Whitman Brown, first violin; Eugene Greene, second tenor; Joseph Iverson, baritone; Kent Smith, bass; accompanied by Myrtle Greene.

8:30 Musical program.

8:30 WJZ—"Our Musical United States."

9:30 "The Harvesters."

10:30 "Vicente" (tenor) and Aldan Redmond, harpists.

10:30 "Baseball: the Melody Boys."

11: Weather.

WGRB, New York City (920)

7:30 p.m.—"Literary Potpourri."

7:45 "The Story Sisters."

8:15 "The King's Jester."

9:30 "Dr. Max Presents."

10:30 "Music in the Harbor Inn."

11 Weather.

WGRB, New York City (840)

7:30 p.m.—Lucky Robert and his Society Entertainers.

8:00 "M. Taylor's 'Footlight and Lamplight.'

8:20 Hazel Collins' Chinese Feast.

8:30 "Marie Dressler: 'Chilcott's Dramatic Season.'

8:50 Stanley Davis, "solo solos."

9:10 Philadelphia Musical Forum, Prof. Harry Guest.

9:30 Philadelphia Musical Forum, Prof. Harry Guest.

9:30 "Our Musical United States," Cornelius M. Gross.

10:30 Berlin Centenary Male Quartet.

10:30 "Lynn Lynn's 'Dogs Dogs Dogs.'

10:30 Iva Tang's all-American dance orchestra.

10:30 Band Buddy.

11:05 "Elka's Tanz's all-American dance orchestra."

WMC, New York City (810)

8:00 p.m.—"Miltom Roemer and His Guests."

9:30 "White hour."

11:30 Ernie Goldens and his orchestra.

11:45 "Billie Allen, Hobie, Doris Schenk; Angie Montgomery."

KWF, Chicago, Ill. (820)

7:30 p.m.—Chicago Federation of Labor.

9: WCF Ensemble.

10 "Joe" Warner: "Ford and Wallace."

11 Angie Pieraccini's orchestra.

12 "Billie Allen, Hobie, Doris Schenk; Angie Montgomery."

KWF, Chicago, Ill. (820)

8 to 10 p.m.—From WJZ.

10 Studio program.

11 "Congress Carnival."

12 "Congress Carnival."

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (1850)

8:30 p.m.—Studio program.

8:30 to 10—From WEAF.

WJAR, Providence, R. I. (820)

8 p.m.—Musical program.

8:30 to 10—From WEAF.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (830)

8:30 p.m.—Male Quartet.

8:30 "Colt Park Municipal Orchestra."

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (790)

8 p.m.—"Travelyage," by Dr. Sigel Pugh.

9 From WEAF.

10 "The Honeymooners."

11 "Minneapolis Police Department band."

WEFH and WJJJD, Chicago (820)

8 p.m.—WEFH, Edgewater Beach Hotel orchestra; studio features.

9 From WEAF.

10 "The Honeymoons."

11 "Minneapolis Police Department band."

WEFH and WJJJD, Chicago (820)

7 p.m.—Chicago Federation of Labor.

9 WCF Ensemble.

10 "Joe" Warner: "Ford and Wallace."

11 Angie Pieraccini's orchestra.

12 "Billie Allen, Hobie, Doris Schenk; Angie Montgomery."

KWF, Chicago, Ill. (820)

8 to 10 p.m.—From WJZ.

10 Studio program.

11 "Congress Carnival."

12 "Congress Carnival."

SPECIAL AUSTRALIAN PROGRAM FROM WLW

Long after midnight, in the wee hours of June 26, when most of America's radio sets were tuned off until time for the early morning programs, WLW went on the air with a special Australian program, put on especially for radio listeners in the far-off continent. Radio has already done everything but turn the world upside down, and this broadcast did just that—for the program in the early hours of Sunday morning at Cincinnati was received in Australia at the conventional hour of eight on Monday night.

This date is in the middle of the poor reception season in America, but in Australia, below the equator, it is the best time of the year. The program was flashed across the Pacific on both of WLW's transmitters, the regular 4223 meter apparatus and the new short-wave transmitter operating on 52 meters. This gave the Australian listeners a double chance to receive the program. The short waves especially are adaptable to international broadcasts, as they carry over enormous distances.

CHURCH CONFERENCE LARGELY ATTENDED

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 30—Newcomers are constantly arriving at the conference for church work and the school of church music being conducted at Wellesley College. The registration is now considerably over 500. An addition yesterday by John C. B. Kwei, of Shantou and Columbia University, received much attention. In his discussion he recommended the United States for its return of the Boxer indemnity and for refusing to participate in the movement to intervene in Chinese affairs, thus leading the way to a better understanding between China and the United States. Bishop Johnson of Colorado is to address the conference this evening.

J. B. Baum Co. Jewelers

Service Comes First

Market Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

Mc CLASKEY
MASTER CLEANER
and DYER

12th and Chapline Streets
WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA

Stone & Thomas

Something New to Improve Your Browning-Drake

THE Contelco B&C Socket Power Unit

Unit supplies the correct voltage for power tube operation. The results will please you. Greater volume—clear toned—without distortion.

This unit is made especially for use with the Browning-Drake set. It connects to the nearest light socket and thereafter requires no attention. Fully guaranteed by a manufacturer of electrical products with 31 years' experience.

Ask your dealer for Contelco Type D-22, B&C Socket Power Unit. If he cannot supply you, we will gladly fill your order, all charges prepaid. Price \$35.00—Raytheon Tube extra, \$4.50.

Say It With Flowers

Arthur Langhans

FLORIST

MEMBER FLORIST TELEGRAPHIC DELIVERY

1217 Chapline Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

PHONE YOUR ORDERS by calling either of these numbers:

350—351—352—1046-R

or Let Us Call You

W. A. DRIEHORST CO.

GROCERIES FRESH MEATS VEGETABLES

BINCH LYNN, WHEELING, W. Va.

"We are the authorized sole agents for Wheeling for the National Brand of high grade canned fruits and vegetables."

B. J. NEUHARDT

High Grade Men's Wear

Agents for

Kuppenheimer and

Langruck Clothes

Dunlap, Stetson and

Borsolino Hats

Manhattan Shirts

Market St., Wheeling, W. Va.

NATIONAL TONE FILTER



Protects the windings of your loud speaker from burning out and improves tone quality. A power tube outfit device of this kind is recommended by R. C. A. Engineers for use with their power tubes

IRON MAGNATE MAKES PLEA FOR GERMAN UNION

Austrian Industrial Leader Declares Only Hope Is in Anschluss

VIENNA (Special Correspondence) — The movement for an Anschluss, or union, with Germany, has acquired a commanding champion in Dr. Anton Apold, general director of the Alpine Montangesellschaft, the great iron industry.

Those opposing Austria's attachment to the German Reich have often maintained that the German industries would overwhelm the Austrian in event of Anschluss. They especially argued that Austria's principal industry, iron, would suffer from such close competition with the German iron concerns. But Mr. Apold in a speech delivered recently at Leoben, in Styria, before the Association of German Iron Works, came out boldly in favor of the union here, with the statement that "Anschluss is an economic necessity for Austria," adding that it was all right for the sake of currying international approval not to mention Anschluss too loudly, but that what actually was the truth was that "all Austrians wish it, and it is the only thing that can save us."

He went on to say that it was becoming more and more evident that Austria was unable under the present circumstances to develop automatically the point where its industries can make definite progress. To substantiate this viewpoint, he cited the fact that the drop in home consumption of iron in 1926 indicated a lower purchasing ability on the whole than in 1925.

Austria Not Self-Supporting

He admitted that there is an argument, theoretically, that Austria is self-supporting, but he estimated that in practice this was a fallacy and that Austria could not adequately keep up its end on account of the inner difficulties (presumably political and social) and the outer ones caused by the high tariff walls hemming in the country on all sides.

Austria's industries are now confined in a small space, whereas they once met the needs of the great Austro-Hungarian monarchy with 50,000,000 inhabitants.

Dr. Apold agreed that agriculture in Austria, which was backward before the war, was being steadily improved. These improvements, however, he said, cannot go far for some time to come in covering the present rate of annual food imports, which totals more than \$140,000,000. Some \$30,000,000 a year is spent abroad on coal; and there is need for increased economy and improved methods of coal mining and conservation. About \$130,000,000 worth of ready-made industrial products are being imported annually, the great part of which might conceivably be turned out by Austrian manufacturers. The annual trade deficit, he said, is about \$140,000,000.

CUSTOMS Barrier High

He cited also the augmentation in customs tariffs in the surrounding countries and the increase, even over a twelve-month ago, of freight charges. All these factors combined, he said, made a situation which could only be radically improved by Austria's being attached to a large economic territory. This territory, he pointed out, was obviously Germany.

The leading newspaper in Vienna, the *Neue Freie Presse*, commenting on Dr. Apold's speech, drew attention to the production of this Austrian concern, the Alpine Montangesellschaft, being only 60 per cent what it was before the war. It noted also that import duties on bar iron are 50 per cent higher in Hungary than in Austria, 60 per cent higher in Czechoslovakia, 90 per cent higher in Yugoslavia, and 100 per cent higher in both Italy and Romania, than in Austria. This being the case, the newspaper said, "it was no wonder Dr. Apold advocated Anschluss, although he must be aware that there is no chance of attaining this goal in the near future."

MINISTER TO SWEDEN TAKES UP RESIDENCE

STOCKHOLM (Special Correspondence) — Leland Harrison, successor to Robert Woods Bliss as American Minister to Sweden, has arrived here from Paris.

Mr. Harrison began his career in the foreign diplomatic service as third secretary of legation in Tokyo. From 1909 to 1910 he was in Peking.

After a short period of service in London he was, in 1912, sent to Colombia and remained in South America three years. In 1919 he was sent to Paris as delegate to the Peace Conference. In Paris he held the position of the ambassador until 1922, when he was called to Washington on service in the Department of State.

The Bon Ton Tea Room
ELMIRA, N. Y.

CLUB LUNCHEONS
45c. and 60c.

AFTERNOON TEA

SPECIAL DINNER at 6, \$1.00
CLOSED SUNDAYS

The Gorton Company
107 E. Water Street

Elmira New York's Quality Woman's Shop

When in Elmira visit
TEPPER BROTHERS

"Elmira's Foremost Department Store"

Quality Merchandise

Lowest Prices

Home Made Candy

Ice Cream and Sodas

Assorted Salted Nuts

Lunches

Crayton's Candy Store
118-122 N. Main St. Elmira, N. Y.

MOVE IN CHINA TO STOP SLAVERY Laws Drafted to Abolish Slave Girl System

PEKING (Special Correspondence) — Thorough investigation of the slave girl evil in Kwangtung Province has been ordered by the Nanjing Government. A large group of feminists under the leadership of Su Hsing-ching, a woman lawyer, has pledged itself to eradicate the evil.

In Canton laws have been drafted that forbid the buying and selling of women and that ban even the use of the term "slave girl." Slaves they will still be, in a sense, but they are to be known as "adopted daughters."

All the girls now owned by wealthy men must be registered, and their names, birthplaces and two photos must be filed with the courts. In future these adopted daughters may no longer be beaten, must be permitted to share food with the family, may be made to work only eight hours a day, and may no longer be forbidden to marry.

Ever since things will not make the girls of South China as free as their free sisters. They will be bound to work eight hours daily, will not be able to leave the houses of their masters without special permission, and will not be able to buy their liberty without consent of the owners.

TRADE ACCORDS' RENEWAL ASKED

Franco-German Delegates Busy in Paris Trying to Reach an Agreement

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 30.—The German delegates have arrived in Paris and had interviews with Maurice Bokowski regarding a renewal of the provisional commercial accords. It is officially explained that these provisional accords regulating the commercial relations between France and Germany, besides the Saar, expire tonight. In spite of reiterated requests of the French Government, Germany declares that, for technical reasons, it is impossible to consent to prorogation.

Nevertheless, the two delegates agree to begin negotiations for new accords more far-reaching, which they hope to conclude and submit for approbation to their respective parliaments by mid-July.

Meantime temporary arrangements have been made for the Saar, and it is understood that if a new Franco-German accord is not reached at the end of July, France will have the right to denounce the Saar arrangement. Germany, however, first, that the accords have favored France, giving France a German market, but not enabling Germany to export to France; and second, that a promise is made to consider giving Germany most-favored-nation treatment when a definite tariff scale is fixed by France, but such scale remains unfixed.

Tariff revision was due in 1924, again attempted in 1925, and in the following year. It is still awaiting the Chamber's acceptance of the project. Obviously, until France passes the tariff bill, it will be difficult to have a final settlement of commercial questions with Germany. Until fresh arrangements can be made, French products will be taxed a maximum tariff by Germany, perhaps prohibited, while German products must pay the general French tariff.

TAXING OF DOLE ALLOWED BY COURT

STOCKHOLM (Special Correspondence)—An appeal to the highest court in Sweden did not change the decision of the local court that the out-of-work dole given to strikers is tax-free.

Fifteen workers in the wood industry in Västervik appealed to the court for freedom from taxation on the amount of relief received during the period they were out of work because of a strike in the wood industry. The amount received varied from \$13 to 25 kroner each.

The Västervik department of taxation, however, felt that the claimants were taxable for this amount, and added it to their income tax for the year. The strikers then appealed to two higher courts, both of which sustained the decision of the local court.

Floral Decorations
for June Weddings
Flowers "By Wire"
Anywhere—Anytime

BOOL FLORAL CO. INC.
ITHACA, N. Y.

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES
Lang's Palace Garage
ITHACA, N. Y.

Atwater's Department Food Store
Try our Mayonnaise—pints \$1.40,
quarts \$1.75, two quarts \$1.25
Meats—Milk—Vegetables—Fish
And Our Own Bakery
ITHACA, N. Y.

Fine China
Glassware

Complete House Furnishings

ROTHSCHILD BROS.
ITHACA, N. Y.

When in Elmira visit
TEPPER BROTHERS

"Elmira's Foremost Department Store"

Quality Merchandise

Lowest Prices

Home Made Candy

Ice Cream and Sodas

Assorted Salted Nuts

Lunches

Crayton's Candy Store

118-122 N. Main St. Elmira, N. Y.

Looking for a Position?

Watch the Classified Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

When in Elmira visit
TEPPER BROTHERS

"Elmira's Foremost Department Store"

Quality Merchandise

Lowest Prices

Home Made Candy

Ice Cream and Sodas

Assorted Salted Nuts

Lunches

Crayton's Candy Store

118-122 N. Main St. Elmira, N. Y.

World's Farthest North College Looks Ahead



FAR NORTH COLLEGE TO EXTEND SERVICE

COLLEGE, ALASKA (Special Correspondence) — The Alaska Agricultural College School of Mines, known as the Farthest North College of the world, having graduated its fifth class since its establishment in 1922, is preparing to open next year with still larger plans. There were two girls in the class of 1927 and it is hoped that this number will be increased as time goes on. It is pointed out that there is excellent opportunity here for mining engineers, and the Federal Agricultural Experiment Station, located at the college, finds many interested in farming in Alaska. At Fairbanks, near by, is the experiment station of the Federal Bureau of Mines.

PARIS-MADRID PROJECT
MADRID (Special Correspondence) — The Spanish papers publish the declarations of the French Minister of Commerce, relative to the establishment of an air service between Paris and Madrid, which will place these capitals at six hours' distance from one another.

NORTHERN CHILDREN VISIT COPENHAGEN

COPENHAGEN (Special Correspondence) — Some 350 school children from Sweden, Norway and Finland have just paid a three days' visit to Copenhagen, at the instance of the Norden society. During the visit all the children were guests in Copenhagen homes.

The visitors attended a special matinée at the Royal State Theater and the next day there was a visit to the zoological gardens and the museum. In the evening the Copenhagen Corporation entertained the children at the Town Hall, where the burgomasters addressed the children and where national songs were sung.

PARIS-MADRID PROJECT
MADRID (Special Correspondence) — The Spanish papers publish the declarations of the French Minister of Commerce, relative to the establishment of an air service between Paris and Madrid, which will place these capitals at six hours' distance from one another.

The visitors attended a special matinée at the Royal State Theater and the next day there was a visit to the zoological gardens and the museum. In the evening the Copenhagen Corporation entertained the children at the Town Hall, where the burgomasters addressed the children and where national songs were sung.

PARIS-MADRID PROJECT
MADRID (Special Correspondence) — The Spanish papers publish the declarations of the French Minister of Commerce, relative to the establishment of an air service between Paris and Madrid, which will place these capitals at six hours' distance from one another.

The visitors attended a special matinée at the Royal State Theater and the next day there was a visit to the zoological gardens and the museum. In the evening the Copenhagen Corporation entertained the children at the Town Hall, where the burgomasters addressed the children and where national songs were sung.

PARIS-MADRID PROJECT
MADRID (Special Correspondence) — The Spanish papers publish the declarations of the French Minister of Commerce, relative to the establishment of an air service between Paris and Madrid, which will place these capitals at six hours' distance from one another.

The visitors attended a special matinée at the Royal State Theater and the next day there was a visit to the zoological gardens and the museum. In the evening the Copenhagen Corporation entertained the children at the Town Hall, where the burgomasters addressed the children and where national songs were sung.

PARIS-MADRID PROJECT
MADRID (Special Correspondence) — The Spanish papers publish the declarations of the French Minister of Commerce, relative to the establishment of an air service between Paris and Madrid, which will place these capitals at six hours' distance from one another.

The visitors attended a special matinée at the Royal State Theater and the next day there was a visit to the zoological gardens and the museum. In the evening the Copenhagen Corporation entertained the children at the Town Hall, where the burgomasters addressed the children and where national songs were sung.

PARIS-MADRID PROJECT
MADRID (Special Correspondence) — The Spanish papers publish the declarations of the French Minister of Commerce, relative to the establishment of an air service between Paris and Madrid, which will place these capitals at six hours' distance from one another.

The visitors attended a special matinée at the Royal State Theater and the next day there was a visit to the zoological gardens and the museum. In the evening the Copenhagen Corporation entertained the children at the Town Hall, where the burgomasters addressed the children and where national songs were sung.

PARIS-MADRID PROJECT
MADRID (Special Correspondence) — The Spanish papers publish the declarations of the French Minister of Commerce, relative to the establishment of an air service between Paris and Madrid, which will place these capitals at six hours' distance from one another.

The visitors attended a special matinée at the Royal State Theater and the next day there was a visit to the zoological gardens and the museum. In the evening the Copenhagen Corporation entertained the children at the Town Hall, where the burgomasters addressed the children and where national songs were sung.

PARIS-MADRID PROJECT
MADRID (Special Correspondence) — The Spanish papers publish the declarations of the French Minister of Commerce, relative to the establishment of an air service between Paris and Madrid, which will place these capitals at six hours' distance from one another.

The visitors attended a special matinée at the Royal State Theater and the next day there was a visit to the zoological gardens and the museum. In the evening the Copenhagen Corporation entertained the children at the Town Hall, where the burgomasters addressed the children and where national songs were sung.

PARIS-MADRID PROJECT
MADRID (Special Correspondence) — The Spanish papers publish the declarations of the French Minister of Commerce, relative to the establishment of an air service between Paris and Madrid, which will place these capitals at six hours' distance from one another.

The visitors attended a special matinée at the Royal State Theater and the next day there was a visit to the zoological gardens and the museum. In the evening the Copenhagen Corporation entertained the children at the Town Hall, where the burgomasters addressed the children and where national songs were sung.

PARIS-MADRID PROJECT
MADRID (Special Correspondence) — The Spanish papers publish the declarations of the French Minister of Commerce, relative to the establishment of an air service between Paris and Madrid, which will place these capitals at six hours' distance from one another.

The visitors attended a special matinée at the Royal State Theater and the next day there was a visit to the zoological gardens and the museum. In the evening the Copenhagen Corporation entertained the children at the Town Hall, where the burgomasters addressed the children and where national songs were sung.

PARIS-MADRID PROJECT
MADRID (Special Correspondence) — The Spanish papers publish the declarations of the French Minister of Commerce, relative to the establishment of an air service between Paris and Madrid, which will place these capitals at six hours' distance from one another.

The visitors attended a special matinée at the Royal State Theater and the next day there was a visit to the zoological gardens and the museum. In the evening the Copenhagen Corporation entertained the children at the Town Hall, where the burgomasters addressed the children and where national songs were sung.

PARIS-MADRID PROJECT
MADRID (Special Correspondence) — The Spanish papers publish the declarations of the French Minister of Commerce, relative to the establishment of an air service between Paris and Madrid, which will place these capitals at six hours' distance from one another.

The visitors attended a special matinée at the Royal State Theater and the next day there was a visit to the zoological gardens and the museum. In the evening the Copenhagen Corporation entertained the children at the Town Hall, where the burgomasters addressed the children and where national songs were sung.

PARIS-MADRID PROJECT
MADRID (Special Correspondence) — The Spanish papers publish the declarations of the French Minister of Commerce, relative to the establishment of an air service between Paris and Madrid, which will place these capitals at six hours' distance from one another.

Musical Events—Art—Motion Pictures

The Combined Maze"

Monitor Bureau
London, June 14
At the Savoy Theater, "The Combined Maze," adapted from a novel of May Sinclair by George Grosier. Presented by the Theater Guild. The cast:

Leonard Mercer.....Edward Chapman
Ransome.....Anthony Ireland
Ransome (Ranny).....Richard Bird
Forbes-Robertson.....John Gielgud
Violet Usher.....Mary Grew
Mrs. Usher (of Elstree).....Gordon Harker

"The Combined Maze," a good adaptation of a very good novel, makes an extremely interesting and moving play of self-sacrifice which will appeal to all thoughtful people, and perhaps awaken some of the thoughtless. It is the story of the English lower middle class. John Ransome, who is Ranny, is a fine type of young man, who has himself taken in hand, scorning self-indulgence and general dabbles. He is one of the champions of the Polytechnic, and the play opens on the night of one of his triumphs at a gymnastic display at the Poly, as it is called. The crowd applauds Ranny to the echo, but it is not the crowd's applause he cares for. Among the audience is Winnie Dymond, a bright-eyed little girl whom Ranny has already begun to love; and who is thoroughly worthy of him, and there are the beginnings of a happy and healthy romance.

Meanwhile what sinks everybody else

is as good a herself brings to the display girl friend, Violet Usher.

The moment Violet sets eyes on Ranny she determines to capture him for herself. This she succeeds in doing with the aid of a few lies and sneaky hints to Ranny that Winnie does not really love him. Ranny, as innocent and guileless as Winnie, falls into the trap, and before he fully realizes what has happened, finds himself married to Violet. They have not been settled in their new home more than a few hours when Violet shows herself in her true colors: petulant, selfish and grumbling at everything. Violet's friends and relations drop in to see the young couple. Among them is Violet's father, in a remarkable little scene, very well written and most tellingly played by Gordon Harker. Mr. Usher warns his son-in-law as to the character of the wife he has just married. This he does not by betraying his daughter, or telling tales "out of school," but by giving Ranny a few gentle hints as to how to get the best out of her, the gist of his remarks being "Give her plenty of work to do and not too much time to think of herself."

Though not altogether realizing the meaning of these words at the time, Ranny soon finds cause to do. Violet goes rapidly from bad to worse. She has a baby with whom she cannot be bothered. The poor little thing would have a bad time, but for the devotion of the father, and for the care of it that is undertaken. Winnie Dymond, who lives a few doors off, and who drops in at Ranny's request, to help with the baby, so that the mother can get another baby arrives, and this is left over to the care of faithful Winnie, a born mother.

Violet, utterly fed up with

theies and responsibilities of life, bolts with another man,

leaving a letter for Ranny telling him to divorce her and marry me, who has always loved him.

But Ranny is poor, and with an income barely sufficient to cover his own needs and those of his little family. By saving and pinching for three years he manages to save enough money for the legal expenses, and is about to free Violet, and also himself, when he hears that his own father is in real money difficulties, and that the sum he has saved is sufficient to save his parent from disgrace. Without a murmur and with the full approval of the faithful little Winnie, who has been his true friend through all his trouble, coming in daily to look after his children, and generally set his house to rights, he hands the money over to his father. So, having relieved his parents from anxiety, Ranny has to begin all over again.

This time it takes him two years to save the sum required. Again he and Winnie have hopes; but these are dashed to the ground by the re-appearance of Violet on the scene,

a broken-down wreck, with nothing between her and the lowest rung. Ranny, who has sacrificed himself all his life, has to do it yet once more, and with the full concurrence and approval of Winnie takes Violet back. "I knew you would do it, Ranny," she says, "because you wouldn't be Ranny if you didn't"—with which gentle words the curtain falls.

It sounds a tragic story, yet it is not really so tragic as it sounds. There is much that is comforting here, and of Ranny's ascent of the scale than of Violet's descent. Then there is the splendid picture of the self-possest little Winnie, doing her best to keep the peace and keep husband and wife together.

This part was beautifully played

by that most promising young actress, Jean Forbes-Robertson. To her family inheritance of the proudest, she adds the priceless gift of being able to convey the most thoughts of the character she portrays to the audience, apparently without effort. The secret longings of the little pseudo-mother that one

day she may yet be the genuine article, though repressed and hidden all the time in the breast of the true and loyal friend, were present in the thoughts of the audience throughout. It made one feel that above the right path, Jean Forbes-Robertson may one day, and at no distant date, bring the hearts of all London.

As Ranny, Richard Bird gave a mainly, straightforward, deeply moving performance. As Ranny's mother Clare Greet was Clare Greet at her very best—more one could not ask for.

As Violet, Mary Grew played the part relentlessly and with true art. She did not try to let Violet down, nor gain the sympathy of the audience, the result being that she really did get some sympathy for the character. For Violet, with all her faults, was a beautiful girl with genuine artistic tastes, to whom the little suburban home with its drab garishness and utter lack of anything artistic must have been an ever-present trial.

As the snake in the grass, Leonard Mercer, Anthony Ireland, and John Ransome (Ranny), Richard Bird, Jean Forbes-Robertson, and Gordon Harker, make a good cast.

"The Combined Maze," a good

adaptation of a very good novel,

makes an extremely interesting and moving play of self-sacrifice which will appeal to all thoughtful people, and perhaps awaken some of the thoughtless. It is the story of the English lower middle class. John

Ransome, who is Ranny, is a fine

type of young man, who has himself

taken in hand, scorning self-indulgence and general dabbles. He is one of the champions of the Poly-

technic, and the play opens on the

night of one of his triumphs at a

gymnastic display at the Poly, as it is called.

The crowd applauds Ranny to the echo, but it is not the crowd's

applause he cares for. Among the

audience is Winnie Dymond, a bright-

eyed little girl whom Ranny has al-

ready begun to love; and who is

thoroughly worthy of him, and there

are the beginnings of a happy and

healthy romance.

Meanwhile what sinks everybody else

is as good a herself brings to the

display girl friend, Violet Usher.

The moment Violet sets eyes on

Ranny she determines to capture him for herself. This she succeeds in

doing with the aid of a few lies and

sneaky hints to Ranny that Winnie

does not really love him. Ranny, as

innocent and guileless as Winnie,

falls into the trap, and before he

fully realizes what has happened,

finds himself married to Violet. They

have not been settled in their new

home more than a few hours when

Violet shows herself in her true

colors: petulant, selfish and

grumbling at everything. Violet's

father, another baby arrives,

Violet's chagrin, and this is

left over to the care of faith-

ful Winnie, a born mother.

Violet, utterly fed up with

theies and responsibilities of

life, bolts with another man,

leaving a letter for Ranny telling

him to divorce her and marry me,

who has always loved him.

But Ranny is poor, and with an

income barely sufficient to cover

his own needs and those of his little

family. By saving and pinching for

three years he manages to save

enough money for the legal expenses,

and is about to free Violet, and also

himself, when he hears that his own

father is in real money difficulties,

and that the sum he has saved is

sufficient to save his parent from

disgrace. Without a murmur and with

the full approval of the faithful

little Winnie, who has been his true

friend through all his trouble, coming

in daily to look after his children,

and generally set his house to rights,

he hands the money over to his father.

So, having relieved his parents from

anxiety, Ranny has to begin all over again.

This time it takes him two years to

save the sum required. Again he and Winnie have hopes; but these are dashed to the ground by the re-appearance of Violet on the scene,

a broken-down wreck, with nothing

between her and the lowest rung.

Ranny, who has sacrificed himself

all his life, has to do it yet once

more, and with the full concurrence

and approval of Winnie takes Violet

back. "I knew you would do it, Ranny," she says, "because you wouldn't be Ranny if you didn't"—with which gentle words the curtain falls.

It sounds a tragic story, yet it is

not really so tragic as it sounds.

There is much that is comforting

here, and of Ranny's ascent of the scale

than of Violet's descent. Then there

is the splendid picture of the self-

possessive little Winnie, doing her

best to keep the peace and keep

husband and wife together.

As Ranny, Richard Bird gave a

mainly, straightforward, deeply moving

performance. As Ranny's mother

Clare Greet was Clare Greet at her

very best—more one could not ask

for.

As Violet, Mary Grew played the

part relentlessly and with true art.

She did not try to let Violet down,

nor gain the sympathy of the audience,

the result being that she really did get some sympathy for the character.

For Violet, with all her faults, was a beautiful girl with genuine artistic tastes, to whom the little suburban home with its drab

garishness and utter lack of anything

artistic must have been an ever-present trial.

Thus the story by Perley Poore

Sheehan, reduced to screen dimensions by LaJor Birn and Jules Frothman, provided Mr. Jannings with three distinct characteristics in one and by the wonder of his art he has made them and the same person. Victor Fleming has had the task of directing Mr. Jannings in his initial west coast production, and he has brought the star through this somewhat precarious situation with tact and skill. Many expressions of doubt were heard by the wise-crews concerning the artistic results of Mr. Jannings' transplanting, but I believe that most of their worst assumptions have been dispelled by "The Way of All Flesh."

Mr. Hanson brings the requisite

charm and conviction to the young

actress, and is a credit to the company.

Thus the first showing is perhaps an excess of sentimental baggage at the beginning and end of the film. To me the facts of the case warranted such treatment, although the middle portion of the picture is unquestionably the best from all angles. The story in brief concerns a middle-class family in the nineties, the father a well-known cashier of many years standing. During a business trip he is divested of valuable bonds by a scheming young woman, and is furthermore persuaded to part with his quite magnificent beard. When he comes to his senses, his losses seem overpowering, and his resolves to make an end of things. But chance denies this means of escape and he is forced to wander through the years unknown and uncared for. His little son grows up to be a famous musician and the father stumbles upon this joy of his eye at a concert. But the years have brought too great a rift in the family line, and so the story ends.

When this bold narrative is taken up by Mr. Jannings and worked into a document of soft and shining colors, it becomes a thing of extraordinary appeal. In spite of his other abilities he gives a masterly account of his amazing abilities to register emotion before the camera, nor has he ever achieved such splendid passages of long-sustained acting. It is almost like some character from the pages of a de Morgan book, so replete with tender touches and illuminating flashes is this August Shilling of Mr. Jannings. Such close and continuous characterization makes most other screen treatments seem like the tag ends of action spliced artificially together to evoke an illusion of continuity. Here is acting and aplomb at its best.

Mr. Hanson's portrait of the young

actress is easily the most graphic and sharply etched of his many characters, and Pauline Stark is well cast as the outcast woman. Marceline Day, George Fawcett, Sam de Grasse, Jay Hunt, Eugenie Besserer, Eugene Forde, Flora Finch, and James Marcus are the other listed players, and John S. Robertson is the director. The production is beautifully carried out with superb photographic effects all along the way, especially in the various night scenes. Mr. Robertson has made large amends for the inauspicious "Annie Laurie," his picture prior to "Captain Salvation." The picture is an adaptation of the novel by Frederick William Wallace.

The only fault that comes to light at first showing is perhaps an excess of sentimental baggage at the beginning and end of the film. To me the facts of the case warranted such treatment, although the middle portion of the picture is unquestionably the best from all angles. The story in brief concerns a middle-class family in the nineties, the father a well-known cashier of many years standing. During a business trip he is divested of valuable bonds by a scheming young woman, and is furthermore persuaded to part with his quite magnificent beard. When he comes to his senses, his losses seem overpowering, and his resolves to make an end of things. But chance denies this means of escape and he is forced to wander through the years unknown and uncared for. His little son grows up to be a famous musician and the father stumbles upon this joy of his eye at a concert. But the years have brought too great a rift in the family line, and so the story ends.

When this bold narrative is taken up by Mr. Jannings and worked into a document of soft and shiny colors, it becomes a thing of extraordinary appeal. In spite of his other abilities he gives a masterly account of his amazing abilities to register emotion before the camera, nor has he ever achieved such splendid passages of long-sustained acting. It is almost like some character from the pages of a de Morgan book, so replete with tender touches and illuminating flashes is this August Shilling of Mr. Jannings. Such close and continuous characterization makes most other screen treatments seem like the tag ends of action spliced artificially together to evoke an illusion of continuity. Here is acting and aplomb at its best.

Mr. Hanson's portrait of the young

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TILDEN LOSES AT WIMBLEDON

Henri Cochet Wins From U. S. Star in a Great Uphill Tennis Battle

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 30 (AP) — Henri Cochet of France, a great uphill player, eliminated William Tilden 2d, of the United States today from the singles of the Wimbledon lawn tennis championships. Cochet won the match, in the semifinals at 2-6, 4-6, 7-3, 6-4, 6-3.

Since he had been given a free determination alone, Tilden managed to win his service in the fifth and deciding set, but Cochet gained a lead of 2-1.

Many spectators were wondering whether the American would be able to finish the match when he baffled the crowd by acing Cochet twice in the fourth game, bringing the score to 2-all.

The determination was exemplified in the fifth game when, down love-40, on Cochet's service, he hit the doge and went into the lead at 3-2. But the effort told heavily, and he lost his own service, making the game score 3-all.

Starts as of Old

Tilden started like the Tilden of old, and in the first set, after the first three sets dominated the course, sparing himself in his energetic efforts to have the match over with it was within a game of winning the third set to clinch the match that Tilden lost, and Cochet was quick to take advantage of the opportunity, running off nine straight games to capture the set, 7-5.

With Tilden showing signs of exhaustion, the French player came back strongly, and took the fourth and fifth sets and with them the match.

Never in the history of British tennis had Wimbeldon witnessed such a spectacle as greeted Cochet's victory. Sixty and venerable gentlemen in their tails and the fourth and fifth sets and with them the match.

It is almost 20 years since an Englishman has captured the famous St. George's tournament, and the singles, the last victory of an Englishman being that of A. W. Gore in 1909.

The gates were closed to all but the season ticket holders a full hour before play was scheduled to start. The packed, and standing room was at a premium. After the heavy rains of the morning, the weather was sultry and sunless.

He took the first game at love on his own service, acing Tilden for the last point. The American came back in similar fashion, and then broke through Cochet's service to lead 2-1. Tilden attacking with a forehand and serve, he had succeeded in his European appearance soon achieved a 4-1 lead. Cochet, returning to Tilden's speed with a slow tantalizing stroke, broke through making the score 4-2 in Tilden's favor. This was his last success in the opening round, however. He seemed completely bewildered by Tilden's stroking, which was 50 per cent better than during their last meeting, in the St. Cloud tournament, and when he did break him, Tilden defended him. Tilden's speed in stroking is shown by the fact that not a single game went to deuce, and that Tilden made 25 points to Cochet's 15.

Take Long Chances

Tilden led Cochet 4-1 in the second set, playing absolutely unbeatable tennis up to this point. The two both players to have long chances made the match the most thrilling seen at Wimbeldon in many years. In the middle of the set it was Cochet's turn to shine. He won the sixth and seventh games with a series of stinging, driving fits all parts of the court and bringing the score to 3-4. Tilden took the eighth game at love on his service, putting over three aces while Cochet shook his head sadly at the futility of his attempts to return the American's famous "cannons ball."

Tilden, continuing to play a brand of tennis such as he never before exhibited on this side of the water, ran up a lead of 5-1 in the third set, starting with a double. Cochet, notching a bad spell on Tilden's part, evened the score at 5-all and then went into the lead at 6-5 and won at 7-5.

Cochet went into the lead at 3-1 in the fourth set, Tilden looking tired after serving three double faults to lose the fourth game. Cochet had begun returning the American's fast service, and the mastery of the courts and overwhelming superiority shown by Tilden in the first two sets dimmed his attack. He appeared to be tired, and his strokes, especially on service, had lost some of their sting. Cochet kept Tilden running during the fourth set and beat him with an irresistible placement to win the set at 6-4, squaring the match.

Outburst of Cheering

An outburst of cheering greeted this milestone in Cochet's great uphill battle.

Miss Helen N. Wills, former United States champion, reached the final of the women's singles by a straight victory over Miss Joan Fry of England at 6-3, 6-1.

It was a pleasant promenade into the final for the California girl as she easily won her way with her attack. Miss Wills played as though desirous of making up for the two American defeats on the same courts. Her speed of stroke was faster than that of either Tilden or Cochet in the last few games of their long-drawn match.

In the match for the title she will play Senorita Elvira de Alvarez of Spain, who defeated Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan of the United States in the other women's semifinal today at 2-6, 6-0.

Senorita de Alvarez, sporting a bright red turban and sweater, and Miss Ryan in a pale blue jersey and cream-colored tennis suit, took the courts at 1:50 p. m. The American, defending champion, was third with 77.

Meantime another candidate for the honor appeared on the scene. California, far outside, drew ahead and took the lead of one of the other pair at the half-mile mark. They continued in this order to the Columbia boathouse at the mile mark, at which point the Californians were leading by three-quarters of a length, with Columbia second, the same distance ahead of the Annapolis representatives.

Meantime another crew was making a fine stand. The eight of the University of Washington, after being absolutely last at the start, had come along and worked its way past Cornell, Syracuse, and Pennsylvania, which was already hopelessly in the rear, due to hitting a log soon after the start. Another half-mile found it gaining on the Navy pitch. The management has announced that further balloon will not be taken this summer.

CORNELL ELECTS BOSCHEN

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 30—H. C. Boschen '28 has been elected commander of the Cornell University rowing team for 1928. He is a member of the varsity boat crew. His home is Larchmont, N. Y. Boschen took the Cornell freshmen two years ago and was in the junior varsity boat last year.

The seprita had removed her red

COLUMBIA WINS VARSITY RACE

Takes Big Event in Intercollegiate Rowing Regatta With Washington Second

VARSITY—4 MILES

Fin.	Crew	Time	M. S.
1	Washington	20 54 5	19 23 1
2	Washington	21 12 12	19 23 1
3	Cornell	21 21 11	19 23 1
4	Syracuse	21 24	19 23 1
5	Fenn	22 19	19 23 1

JUNIOR VARSITY—4 MILES

Fin.	Crew	Time	M. S.
1	Washington	19 12 4	19 23 1
2	Columbia	19 23 1	19 23 1
3	California	19 34 1	19 23 1
4	Fenn	19 34 1	19 23 1
5	Cornell	19 34 1	19 23 1

FRESHMAN—4 MILES

Fin.	Crew	Time	M. S.
1	Navy	9 50 4	19 23 1
2	Syracuse	9 53 1	19 23 1
3	Columbia	9 54 1	19 23 1
4	Cornell	10 05	19 23 1
5	Wisconsin	10 16	19 23 1

FRESHMAN—4 MILES

Fin.	Crew	Time	M. S.
1	Washington	19 12 4	19 23 1
2	Columbia	19 23 1	19 23 1
3	California	19 34 1	19 23 1
4	Fenn	19 34 1	19 23 1
5	Cornell	19 34 1	19 23 1

FRESHMAN—4 MILES

Fin.	Crew	Time	M. S.
1	Navy	9 50 4	19 23 1
2	Syracuse	9 53 1	19 23 1
3	Columbia	9 54 1	19 23 1
4	Cornell	10 05	19 23 1
5	Wisconsin	10 16	19 23 1

FRESHMAN—4 MILES

Fin.	Crew	Time	M. S.
1	Navy	9 50 4	19 23 1
2	Syracuse	9 53 1	19 23 1
3	Columbia	9 54 1	19 23 1
4	Fenn	10 05	19 23 1
5	Cornell	10 16	19 23 1

FRESHMAN—4 MILES

Fin.	Crew	Time	M. S.
1	Navy	9 50 4	19 23 1
2	Syracuse	9 53 1	19 23 1
3	Columbia	9 54 1	19 23 1
4	Fenn	10 05	19 23 1
5	Cornell	10 16	19 23 1

FRESHMAN—4 MILES

Fin.	Crew	Time	M. S.
1	Navy	9 50 4	19 23 1
2	Syracuse	9 53 1	19 23 1
3	Columbia	9 54 1	19 23 1
4	Fenn	10 05	19 23 1
5	Cornell	10 16	19 23 1

FRESHMAN—4 MILES

Fin.	Crew	Time	M. S.
1	Navy	9 50 4	19 23 1
2	Syracuse	9 53 1	19 23 1
3	Columbia	9 54 1	19 23 1
4	Fenn	10 05	19 23 1
5	Cornell	10 16	19 23 1

FRESHMAN—4 MILES

Fin.	Crew	Time	M. S.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Phyllis on Eagle Mountain

By ALTA H. SEYMOUR

In Three Parts

Part I

H. THESE wonderful days do make me long for the Island!" Phyllis Clarkson pushed her books aside, sprang up from the study table, and walked across the room to the calendar. "I've been counting the weeks now ever since my vacation," she said. "Let's see, there are just 26 more days of school. Just a month now and we'll be off to the Island—swimming and boating and canoeing—and—oh, Mother, I can hardly wait!" And rushing over to her mother, Phyllis whirled her about the room. "Phyllis!" protested her mother, laughing.

"Oh, I'm so happy!" caroled Phyllis. "And you know you like this, Mother!"

"Phyllis, I have something I must tell you," said Mrs. Clarkson, looking up at her tall daughter.

Phyllis stopped at once. "All right," she said. "When you look at me in that way, I know you have something pretty important to say."

"Phyllis, dear," Mrs. Clarkson hesitated. "We aren't going to the Island this summer."

"Aren't going to the Island!" echoed Phyllis, wondering if she could possibly have heard right. "Why, Mother, we always go to the Island. We always have ever since I can remember. What would a summer be like anywhere else?"

"At any rate it will be a new experience," said her mother comfortingly.

"Yes—but—" Phyllis groped uncertainly for her words. "Why, Mother, the Ellotts will be there, and the Renshaws, and all the others—and Nancy and Jane and I were intended to go up together to give at the sophomore rally in the fall and—there was keen disappointment in Phyllis's voice, but she broke off abruptly as she saw a troubled look cross her mother's face. "What are we going to do, Mother?" she asked, trying to speak more cheerfully.

The Mountain Cabin

"Why, you see, dear, father wants to finish his thesis this summer," explained Mrs. Clarkson, "and he will need a quiet place in which to work. You know how it is at the Island—some one is always running in, and of course that's very pleasant—part of the fun of the summer. But the cottage is quite small, and the partitions are thin, and it really isn't quiet."

Phyllis nodded, making a real effort to turn away from her own disappointment and adjust herself to this new idea. Her father's work as

you care to. Then you will have a good deal of time to read, and of course you will be helping with the housekeeping, and perhaps you will like to do some sewing."

Phyllis nodded. "I expect I ought to find plenty of things to do," she said. "A thesis is about as long as a book, isn't it?"

"Some of them are. Father's will be, and if it is very good, it may be that some firm will care to publish it. You see, it is rather different from the ordinary run of these. It is a collection and study of old ballads, and will really be interesting to a great many people."

"I know it will be splendid," agreed Phyllis, but her heart sank as she thought of the summer. Father would be writing a book, and Mother would be typing it for him! And none of the girls would be there, and there were no neighbors for miles around, and she wouldn't even have her piano for company. She could take her ukulele, of course. She always took it to the Island. But taking it to the mountain cabin would be rather a grim joke, she thought.

"I'm sorry that you have to be disappointed, dear," said Mrs. Clarkson gently, as she turned to leave the room, "but I know you would make the best of the situation."

"Of course you will, Mother," said Phyllis, making an effort to speak naturally. "I'm interested in this thesis, too, and want to do my part toward making it a success. I can't write it or type it, but I can help keep the home fires burning merrily, and that will be something."

"Indeed it will," said Mrs. Clarkson heartily. "It will be more than you realize."

Mrs. Clarkson left the room, and Phyllis tried to settle down to study, but in spite of herself the thought of the summer kept intruding. "Now, Phyllis, Clarkson," she said, giving herself a little shake, "you've got to make it fit you to miss a summer at the Island—if you do have to go to a stupid little cabin miles from everyone. Don't you dare disturb your father and mother by acting lonely and abused! You can do your part by keeping cheerful and helping in every way you can. See that you do it!" She gave an energetic nod and settled down to her studying.

Phyllis Takes Her Ukulele

"I don't suppose you have very pleasant memories of it," Mrs. Clarkson hastened to say. "We went up there when Mrs. Ladd first had it built. I helped her make curtains and paint furniture and get settled, and father did all sorts of odd jobs. I remember we didn't have nearly as much time as we wanted to devote to you. This time it will be quite different. Of course, Father will be busy at his thesis a good deal of the time, and I will be busy, too, typing it for him; but there will be time for lots of fun, and you and I are twice as old now as you were the other time we were there, so you can do some exploring by yourself if you like, Phyl!" mourned Jane.

And here with us we work up our stunts for the sophomore party again. Suddenly she looked up, her eyes shining. "Why couldn't you come along anyway, and stay with us?" she cried.

"Half of the time with Jane and the other half with us," amended Nancy.

"It won't be half as nice without you there, Phyl," mourned Jane.

And here with us we work up our stunts for the sophomore party again. Suddenly she looked up, her eyes shining. "Why couldn't you come along anyway, and stay with us?" she cried.

"Half of the time with Jane and the other half with us," amended Nancy.

Phyllis's face brightened for an instant; then she shook her head. "It certainly was dear of you to suggest that," she said wistfully, "but I think I'd better stick to the ship. We'll have to let the stung go until fall, unless you girls think up something in the meantime. You see, Mother will be busy at her thesis a good deal of the time, and I will be busy, too, typing it for him; but there will be time for lots of fun, and you and I are twice as old now as you were the other time we were there, so you can do some exploring by yourself if you like, Phyl!" mourned Jane.

Nancy and Jane slipped over to Clarkson's to talk to Phyllis's mother before they gave up the idea. Her eyes shone as the girls told her what Phyllis had said. "That does make me wish I could tell her to go," she said, "and she shall be the one to decide it. But it looks as though she were right. I think this is the time when I shall appreciate very much having my chief cook with me." She paused a moment, then turned smilingly to the girls. "But I have an idea!" she cried. The idea seemed to reconcile the girls to letting Phyllis go to Eagle Mountain for the summer, and they were smiling and talking excitedly as they went away.

(To Be Continued.)

El Paso, Tex.

Dear Editor:

I have been attending the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was a small child. I went to a lecture not long ago and it was very interesting.

I am 15 years old and a sophomore at high school. I would like to correspond with girls of my age in the United States and also foreign countries, especially Spain, as I am studying that language.

Myrtle O.

Ridhill, Surrey, Eng.

Dear Editor:

Thank you for publishing my letter in the Mail Bag. I have already received a letter from Florence G. If there is any girl of 12 who is wanting to correspond with somebody in England I would be pleased to correspond with her.

Doris K.

Twin Falls, Idaho

Dear Editor:

I have been enjoying the Young Folks' Page and the Mail Bag for quite some time now, so I thought I would write.

Last Christmas I went to Arizona. We went to see an old Indian ruin called Casa Grande. The guide told us of the Indians' many strange beliefs and customs.

I should very much like to hear from a girl my age in Holland. I am 12. Vatura E.

Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Editor:

We have been taking the Monitor for some time now, and I enjoy all of it, especially "Our Young Folks' Page."

There is a Memorial to the soldiers of the World War here. President Coolidge and Queen Marie of Romania were here to dedicate it on Thanksgiving Day.

I would like to correspond with any girl who would care to write to me, especially a Camp Fire Girl.

Edith R.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Editor:

For quite some time I have been enjoying the Young Folks' Page and have just now decided to write and tell you about it.

I have looked forward to the Monitor daily and especially on Thursdays, for I know, as all of us know, what is awaiting me there. Outside of the Young Folks' Page I always hunt up "Suey, Waddles, and the Sunay Hounds." They are such an enjoyment of constant interest that I can't help but look for them. I also derive many other benefits from the Monitor, and I deeply appreciate them. They are such things as Current Events, art, and the one beautiful picture you always have on the envelope in the Monitor.

I am 15 years of age. I would like

to correspond with you.

Clara G. Rowley.

Tool Craft

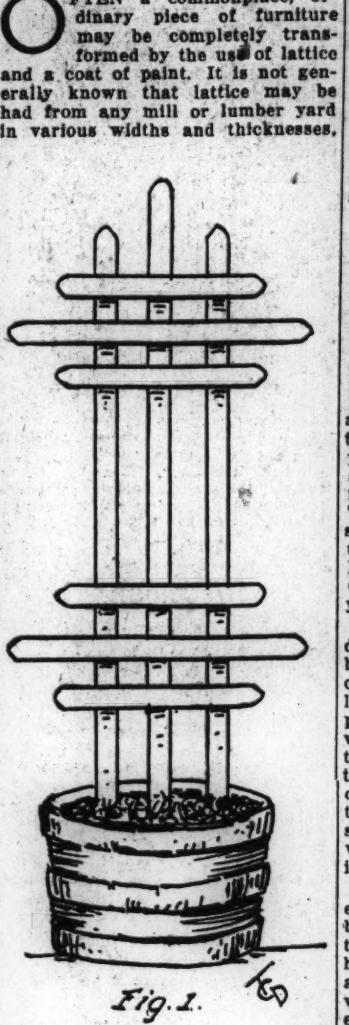


Fig. 1.

varying from 1 to 2 1/4 or 3 inches. The coat is from 1 to 3 cents per foot according to size per cent.

The most useful for our purpose is the 1-inch light weight. It is usually well finished and rarely needs to be sanded except, of course, where it is cut.

A short time ago the author ordered 150 feet of lattice strips, the cost being exactly \$1.50. Rarely has she had so much pleasure out of so small an outlay. It served to panel a screen, change a kitchen table into one for the library (see sketch), striped a plate rack for the breakfast room, and made a light screen for the fireplace during the summer months, when the fireplace is not in use.

For the ivy lattice, Figure 1, you will need one 15-inch piece, two 12-inch pieces, two 5-inch pieces for crossbars, four 3-inch pieces, one 15-inch piece. This lattice is small and dainty, made of 1/4-inch strip. If the nearest mill does not carry this, they will be glad to cut the 1-inch strip in half for you. You will need some lattice nails for this work.

Place flat on the table, first, the big center piece, then a 12-inch one each side about twice the width

whole a coat of paint or stain and you will be gratified at the result.

The scrap basket, Figure 3, is 12 inches square and 13 inches high.

For it you need a solid piece for the bottom cut from an old packing case. It should be at least 1/2 inch thick, for to this you are to nail your corners and strips. Make the corners as you did in former work, letting the pieces extend 2 inches below the bottom. Nail these in place first, then put on the cross pieces for the top and lastly nail on the lattice strips, using the grouping you prefer. These should reach out to the bottom piece. Paint or stain some color to suit the room in which it is to be used.

Great State Papers

IT IS said that a perfect copy of the Constitution of the United States has never yet been printed.

Every copy that has ever been compared with the original has been found imperfect. Words, phrases and sometimes whole sentences have been omitted. Even the most exact copies changed many "butts" and "thees" alterations that might easily affect a legal decision.

Another odd fact is the so-called liberties of Magna Charta, often described by orators. Those "liberties" are so hidden in the uncertain Latin and illegible penmanship of that famous document that we cannot, with any approach of exactitude, say

what they are. Indeed, Magna Charta is celebrated not so much for what it contains as because it was the first long step toward the liberty of the English-speaking people as a whole.

The original Magna Charta is a single sheet of coarse parchment, about 20 by 40 inches in size. Eighteen barons and the magnate, Peter de Rous, followed by King John, who wrote fairly well for those days, hammer down the ends of the nubs on the wrong side. This will hold them firmly in place. It is almost impossible to correct mistakes after clinching, so beware.

Several of these lattices are pretty stuck in pots or jardinieres with any climbing flower trained on them. Paint them Jade green, black, white or any color you prefer.

The screen requires a frame which may be made of any wood, holding with screws on the undersides into which your lattice strips fit. The size of the screen depends upon the size of the fireplace. It is usually longer than it is high. This one is 37 inches by 35 inches. You may arrange the strips in groups of twos, threes, or threes and ones, just as you like. The feet and the piece that serves for a handle at top are cut from 4-inch wood with a jack knife. They must be well smoothed and sanded. They are attached to the screen with small headed screws, finally, decorate the screen with Chinese red lacquer, or any color you wish.

The table, Figure 2, is an everyday kitchen table. This one was bought a second-hand store for 10 cents. Get one with wide straight legs as this is essential for our purpose. You will require a strip of wood for the lower shelf or half the width of the top, or 12 inches, two narrow three-quarter-inch strips, cut to exactly fit the ends between the legs. These support the lower shelf and give you a cross piece on which you nail or glue the shelf 6 inches from the bottom.

Cut 6 strips of lattice, 3 for each end, the exact length from apron board under top of table to the extreme lower edge of the piece you have put across at the bottom. Saw all the strips at one time so that they will be alike and sandpaper the cut edges. Measure where the center strips should be, mark and then nail in place with brads, not driving them in so far as to split the wood. Glue the strips in place with white glue.

Now lay your horizontal or cross pieces, over these in two groups of threes as in sketch, spacing them carefully and, when you are quite sure the three pieces are straight, attach with small screws, one in each end. Finally screw the shelf in place and then give the

bottom a coat of paint or stain and you will be gratified at the result.

The scrap basket, Figure 3, is 12 inches square and 13 inches high.

For it you need a solid piece for the bottom cut from an old packing case. It should be at least 1/2 inch thick, for to this you are to nail your corners and strips. Make the corners as you did in former work, letting the pieces extend 2 inches below the bottom. Nail these in place first, then put on the cross pieces for the top and lastly nail on the lattice strips, using the grouping you prefer. These should reach out to the bottom piece. Paint or stain some color to suit the room in which it is to be used.

Another odd fact is the so-called liberties of Magna Charta, often described by orators. Those "liberties" are so hidden in the uncertain Latin and illegible penmanship of that famous document that we cannot, with any approach of exactitude, say

what they are. Indeed, Magna Charta is celebrated not so much

Right Standards

THESE are indeed. Drive nails only partially in at first; then, when you have examined and measured and find all is well, drive them in fully; turn the pieces over and clinch, i.e., hammer down the ends of the nubs on the wrong side. This will hold them firmly in place. It is almost impossible to correct mistakes after clinching, so beware.

The original Magna Charta is a single sheet of coarse parchment, about 20 by 40 inches in size. Eighteen barons and the magnate, Peter de Rous, followed by King John, who wrote fairly well for those days, hammer down the ends of the nubs on the wrong side. This will hold them firmly in place. It is almost impossible to correct mistakes after clinching, so beware.

Several of these lattices are pretty stuck in pots or jardinieres with any climbing flower trained on them. Paint them Jade green, black, white or any color you prefer.

The screen requires a frame which may be made of any wood, holding with screws on the undersides into which your lattice strips fit. The size of the screen depends upon the size of the fireplace. It is usually longer than it is high. This one is 37 inches by 35 inches. You may arrange the strips in groups of twos, threes, or threes and ones, just as you like. The feet and the piece that serves for a handle at top are cut from 4-inch wood with a jack knife. They must be well smoothed and sanded. They are attached to the screen with small headed screws, finally, decorate the screen with Chinese red lacquer, or any color you wish.

The table, Figure 2, is an everyday kitchen table. This one was bought a second-hand store for 10 cents. Get one with wide straight legs as this is essential for our purpose. You will require a strip of wood for the lower shelf or half the width of the top, or 12 inches, two narrow three-quarter-inch strips, cut to exactly fit the ends between the legs. These support the lower shelf and give you a cross piece on which you nail or glue the shelf 6 inches from the bottom.

Cut 6 strips of lattice, 3 for each end, the exact length from apron board under top of table to the extreme lower edge of the piece you have put across at the bottom. Saw all the strips at one time so that they will be alike and sandpaper the cut edges. Measure where the center strips should be, mark and then nail in place with brads, not driving them in so far as to split the wood. Glue the strips in place with white glue.

Now lay your horizontal or cross pieces, over these in two groups of threes as in sketch, spacing them carefully and, when you are quite sure the three pieces are straight, attach with small screws, one in each end. Finally screw the shelf in place and then give the

bottom a coat of paint or stain and you will be gratified at the result.

The scrap basket, Figure 3, is 12 inches square and 13 inches high.

For it you need a solid piece for the bottom cut from an old packing case. It should be at least 1/2 inch thick, for to this you are to nail your corners and strips. Make the corners as you did in former work, letting the pieces extend 2 inches below the bottom. Nail these in place first, then put on the cross pieces for the top and lastly nail on the lattice strips, using the grouping you prefer. These should reach out to the bottom piece. Paint or stain some color to suit the room in which it is to be used.

Another odd fact is the so-called liberties of Magna Charta, often described by orators. Those "liberties" are so hidden in the uncertain Latin and illegible penmanship of that famous document that we cannot, with any approach of exactitude, say

what they are. Indeed, Magna Charta is celebrated not so much

Current Events

Canada's Diamond Jubilee

THIS year Canada has a diamond jubilee, and it means a great deal to the people of Canada on the fact that when people are through with their formal education or perhaps have not had much schooling, it is to the public libraries that they look for help—and the libraries must be ready to give help.

THE HOME FORUM

Essays by Word of Mouth

REMEMBER," says the Author of the Breakfast Table, "that talking is one of the fine arts—the noblest, the most important, and the most difficult—and that its fluent harmonies may be spoiled by the intrusion of a single harsh note." The Autocrat might well have added that talk of the highly finished sort he deiderates is certainly the most highly civilized of the arts. Barbarians are able to dance, compose poetry, and invent music; even savages can paint well enough so that some of the most adept, if not the most judicious, of modern painters have taken to imitating them; oratory of a remarkably impressive sort is often heard from savages and barbarians alike; but whenever and wherever conversation has been raised to an art, there we may know, is civilization. Wherever talk sinks to the level of mere utility, whenever its beauty and charm are no longer considered worthy of the effort they may cost, then civilization is dead.

We hear, just at present, a good many misgivings expressed about the talk of our own time. Public oratory of the chair and of the forum is, we must admit, quite definitely a thing of the past, for it has been superseded by the press. Few of us are aware of this change and none of us is particularly concerned about it, but with the conversion of the drawing room and the library, and the club the case is somewhat different. This is, or was, a place of culture, and here we all had some practice and at least a chance of proficiency. If the age of good talk are past, as they are said to be, none of us should be indifferent.

There are many critics and gloomy prognosticators abroad to tell us that the ages of civilized conversation have gone by, never to return. Where, they ask, can we find today such groups as Ben Jonson celebrates in his famous lines about the meetings at the Mermaid? What talkers have we to take the place of those who made London a center of wit and gaiety during the reign of John Dryden? They assert that have not even the places, even if we had the talkers to fill them, in which conversation of the leisurely and cultivated sort can go on. What substi-

tute have we for the coffee-houses of Queen Anne's time, when, at the Smyrna, or Will's or Button's, one might be instructed in "useful, witty, and Political topics with elaborate Essays by Word of Mouth"? Nowhere in the modern world, they tell us, is there anything like the salons of Paris in the days of the Grand Monarch, from whence all of France and a great part of Europe were ruled and civilized by the witty talk of gentlemen and ladies.

Although these critics of conversation make out an impressive case, it is perhaps a little early in the world's history for us to despair of so necessary and perennial an art as this of talking. Like the kindred art of letter-writing, good talk is easily to hide itself away in a quiet corner of society so that it is often unrecognized at its true worth in its own time. Only in retrospect can we do full justice to the supreme letter-writers and masters of conversation in any period of history.

Allowing all that we must for this illusion of time, however, it seems likely that the great age of talk—at least so far as the modern world and the Western Hemisphere are concerned, was the eighteenth century. A new leisure, then first achieved by a large number of people in France and England, a long since gone, coincided with almost continuous wars abroad, settled government and a very definite and unquestioned stratification of society, played together to bring about this happy result. But something more than peace and prosperity are necessary to good talk. In the eighteenth century there was, in addition to these, a far more general agreement than we can find in the world today upon certain basic rules of conduct and belief, a far more general acceptance of universal norms of thought and feeling. This does not mean, of course, that the people of the time of two centuries ago were less individual than we are, for several considerations lead to the conviction that they were more so. Rather, they accepted as axiomatic a number of fundamental doctrines which are now in dispute. They lived in the last quiet rays of that serene day—serene to us, at least as we look back upon it—which is called the peace of the Augustans. To speak in the jargon of the schools, theirs was a classic, as ours is a romantic, age. Conventions of thought and feeling were then sufficient to bring and hold people together, yet when once they had found common ground, their individuality was sufficient to provide those points of clash and friction, those never quite radical differences of opinion, without which talk can never prosper.

We must certainly allow to our contemporary critics that all this is now profoundly changed. The standards of thought and conduct and feeling that were once all but universally recognized are now in such grave question that we can no longer feel down to them as the bedrock of all social encounter. In a modern drawing-room—if the thing itself can any longer be said to exist—we see soldiers and a group of men and women shaped by the discipline of education, all of whom accept without question the same beliefs. The mirror of society has been shattered into millions of bits, each of which reflects the world at its own peculiar angle. With almost every individual we meet we have to set forth upon a separate and exhaustive voyage of discovery. Nothing is to be taken for granted. And no sooner, therefore, do we approach topics of deep significance in our conversation than we encounter a network of "No Thoroughfares" and "No Trespassing" signs which effectively prevent further progress. We run underground predictions of the individual from which we are no longer, as there was once, and appear to the axioms of common consent. No one feels bound any more to conform his idiosyncrasies to any humanist standard. Individuality, at the same time that it has become more timid in outward conformities, has become a sacred thing. Now all individuality which is at one and the same time timidly conventional and also regarded as sacred is properly to be called prejudice.

Too many conversations make shipwreck today upon this reef. Too often, while sailing serenely over a summer sea of friendly talk we are brought up suddenly, with a grinding crash against some hidden rock of prejudice. No amount of seamanship, no skill in packing water and caulking seams will save that conversation. It goes down forever, and leaves a trace only in memory. We shall never take that course again, for we know that the rock we have struck will be there forever, immutable, threatening, rooted in the heart of the planet. The time and land in which true conversation is constantly thwarted in this way must be called imperiously.

If we have correctly named the chief obstacles in the way of good talk we should be able to say when that was the talk of the eighteenth century began to decline. The haste and distraction of our own days has played its part, but that part has not been primary. Conversation started on a downward course when the Augustan faith in the rule of reason and in the common sense of humanity was first seriously shaken. For this event we must look again to the eighteenth century. Side by side with the classical exaltation of standards we find a protest against all norms of conduct and thought and feeling—a protest surely more at first than a murmur, but rising steadily until it culminates in the violent outcry of recent times. As this protest has increased, the opportunities for conversation of the most cultivated sort have declined.

Good talk is the most delightful of all arts, joyously serious and thoughtfully gossamer, avoiding gossip on the one hand and dogmatism on the other. In its freedom, ease, and intimacy it is the oral counterpart of essay writing. Such an art as this can never be quite lost. Every conquest we make in ourselves over prejudice and egotism, every thrill of pleasure we have in establishing contacts with another's thought and essential characteristics, brings us a little nearer to the next great era of good talk.

O. S.



Caryatid Porch on the Temple of Erechtheum.

Photo by E. A. M. Norie

Cuckoo

Some tempestuous morn in early June,
When the year's primal burst of bloom is o'er,
Before the roses and the longest day—
When garden-walks, and all the grassy floor,
With the sun's bright beams, are fallen May,
And chestnut flowers are strewn.
So have I heard the cuckoo's parting cry,
From the wet field, through the next garden-trees,
Come with the volleying rain and bousing breeze.

MATTHEW ARNOLD, in "Thyrsis."

An Icelandic Event

My landlady was sitting by the window as I passed through the dagstofa on my way to the street. She replied to my greeting in Icelandic, and the most important word I did not understand.

"You will have to translate, as usual," I said, a little ruefully. "I'm afraid I haven't made much progress this week, but I'm on my way now to see Mr. Thorsteinsson."

"I am glad," she replied gravely. "It is time you were beginning, and you really should make a serious effort to learn what you can of our speech since you are to be here all winter. What I just said was, 'It is very calm this morning.'

"Dúnalogn"—does that mean calm?"

"Something more than calm. How shall I say it?—so calm that the plucked down of the elder duck would not stir in the air."

I should always be grateful for that chance remark. There was magic in it, and I saw . . . how still it was, and how beautiful the little town could be on such a day. Had I really been thinking, a moment before, that it looked like a mining settlement or a nondescript pioneer town? The street was empty and the shops closed as always on Monday morning until nearly midday. Shops and houses looked very small and bright with fresh paint, like those in a toy-shop window waiting for some child to set the inhabitants about their picturesque affairs. Far down the Fjord a fisherman layed out his net in his boat, being in mid-air, or so it seemed, for not a ripple disturbed the surface of the water, and a luminous gold haze concealed the mountains. Two ravens, looking blacker than their wont, were flying westward like last lost remnants of the night which the sun had shattered and dispersed. I watched them until they had melted into pure sunlight, and dúnalogn sounded in the air like the music of a bell which had just ceased to ring.

I walked slowly on, thinking of the beauty of this and other Icelandic words, and when I next thought of their grammatical constructions and conjugations I was far beyond the town. It seemed foolish to go back to school to learn such weather-words. I decided to form the language lesson. I went on till I came to a sheltered hollow high among the hills, overlooking the valley and the whole length of Ýlfafjörður. There I spent the remainder of this brief day, watching flocks of wild geese breasting the clear sunlight of the upper air, and listening to the silence of the land flowing out in a great tide to meet the silence of the sea.

The sun having no more than risen, disappeared behind the mountains, and the sky gathered itself fold after fold of filmy cloud that seemed to come from nowhere. The first stars shone dimly through. But before I was halfway back to town

The great hearts of your oldest time
Are beating with you, full and strong;
All holy memories and sublime
And glorious round ye throng. . . .

The truths ye urge are borne abroad
By every wind and every tide;
The voice of nature and of God
Speaks out upon your side.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, in
"Songs of Labor."

JULIA CARTWRIGHT (Mrs. Ady).

Mount Vista
(The Ozarks)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sumach and poke berry,
Cedar and oak,
Ivy and trumpet vine,
And wild forest folk;
The river leads us,
A gold mist around,
And faint trails a-winding
Along the warm ground.

Gray rocks and mossy rocks,
Dried yellow grass,
Rustlings in bushes
As tiny folk pass;
A redbird's flash below us,
The bright blue sky above,
The forest scent about us
In this wild wood spot we love.

DOROTHY GRACE BECK.

Constable's Orwell

My way led me past spots, where, looking between trees, I saw enticing prospects of the wider Stour between Mistley and Parkstone Quay. Giant burdocks stood sentinel by the wayside. The scenery was yet more lovely as I approached Holbrook. The road, winding and undulating, was shaded by interlacing arms of oaks. Narrow lanes, little trodden by the foot of man, left the high road at right-angles; I should like to explore them all when time permits. Yet a little farther, and on my left, the houses of Holbrook were scattered over the crest of a wooded slope. At the spot where I paused to enjoy the prospect an army of red campions peeped at me through their ambuscade among the nettles; a wood-pigeon was calling somewhere below, in a little boscage of beech trees; gorgeous red campions were set up and down in the bright sunning of early afternoon. Yet a little farther again, and I looked down upon sheep resting in green pastures, upon a delicious expanse of greenery and sylvan loveliness, and then upon Holbrook Mill and the stream that joins the Stour at Holbrook Bay.

On the wider stream that expands before the bridge a swan was "oaring her way in stately majesty," and water-lilies shook their heads as she passed. Ivy has mounted to the top of that old brick bridge. Near it the stream is parted by a strip of lawn, set about with pink roses, clearly reflected in the water. It is like a spot described in a sonnet by Wordsworth:

An old place, full of many a lovely brood,
Tall trees, green arbours, and ground flowers in flocks;
And wild rose tip-toe upon hawthorn stocks.
Such place to me is sometimes like a dream

Or map of the whole world; thoughts, link by link,

Enter through ears and eyesight, with such gleam
Of all things, that at last I shrink and leap at once from the delicious stream.

Some huge pines which Ruskin would have praised and Turner would have loved to paint, crown a hilltop near Holbrook Church. Constable seldom introduced pines in his landscapes; preferring, as his larger pictures prove, trees of fuller and softer foliage, which he probably deemed more truly characteristic of English landscape scenery. The willow and elm, so plentiful in the neighborhood of his early home, appealed to Constable more strongly, a fact which we readily perceive whether we look upon his many finished pictures or on his even more numerous sketches.

Chapel folk were singing lustily as I strolled through the village of Chelmondiston—a village scattered over the sloping west bank of the Orwell. The Orwell, as I was reminded, has been called "the English Rhine." We rambled awhile beside the Orwell, and "saw the summer sun go down the sky." I need hardly say how familiar the district was to Constable, whose powerful sketch "On the Orwell" is not at South Kensington. The sketch shows a bend in the river, between Pin Mill and Ipswich, over which brood some angry clouds; a few white gulls are drifting with the wind. A fishing-boat lies in the foreground, canted eastwards at low water; behind it are two brigs; while on the left some men are standing before a shore-side doorway. On the right a windmill stands on the opposite bank of the river.

Chapel folk were singing lustily as I strolled through the village of Chelmondiston—a village scattered over the sloping west bank of the Orwell. The Orwell, as I was reminded, has been called "the English Rhine." We rambled awhile beside the Orwell, and "saw the summer sun go down the sky." I need hardly say how familiar the district was to Constable, whose powerful sketch "On the Orwell" is not at South Kensington. The sketch shows a bend in the river, between Pin Mill and Ipswich, over which brood some angry clouds; a few white gulls are drifting with the wind. A fishing-

boat lies in the foreground, canted eastwards at low water; behind it are two brigs; while on the left some men are standing before a shore-side doorway. On the right a windmill stands on the opposite bank of the river.

That night, when all our stories were told, when the yachtsmen had gone on board and the barges had sought their beds, I sat at the window to watch the tide of the Orwell. The tide was creeping almost to the wall below; there was light enough for me to discern "tender curving lines of creamy spray" and to trace the outline of a girl's camp—panned up the hill one morning, and Amelia Ellen did not get back to London that weekend.

Pardon seemed to frown a good deal over his post for a day or two, and parson's wife, and the lady who does the flowers, and one or two more of them, seemed to be doing a lot of contriving—but then they are always contriving something; and, anyway, the upshot was that Amelia Ellen was stowed away somewhere, and next we saw of her she seemed to have gotten to the bottom of the hill. The tide was creeping almost to the wall below; there was light enough for me to discern "tender curving lines of creamy spray" and to trace the outline of a girl's camp—panned up the hill one morning, and Amelia Ellen did not get back to London that weekend.

Parson seemed to frown a good deal over his post for a day or two, and parson's wife, and the lady who does the flowers, and one or two more of them, seemed to be doing a lot of contriving—but then they are always contriving something; and, anyway, the upshot was that Amelia Ellen was stowed away somewhere, and next we saw of her she seemed to have gotten to the bottom of the hill. The tide was creeping almost to the wall below; there was light enough for me to discern "tender curving lines of creamy spray" and to trace the outline of a girl's camp—panned up the hill one morning, and Amelia Ellen did not get back to London that weekend.

During the week Amelia Ellen was rapturously peeping beneath the bell-tent curtain, somewhere in the region of five a. m., to see if by chance there was a rabbit about. The telegraph boy from the village over the hill—very self-important and a bit snifly about having to bring a telegram right across country into a girls' camp—panned up the hill one morning, and Amelia Ellen did not get back to London that weekend.

Parson seemed to frown a good deal over his post for a day or two, and parson's wife, and the lady who does the flowers, and one or two more of them, seemed to be doing a lot of contriving—but then they are always contriving something; and, anyway, the upshot was that Amelia Ellen was stowed away somewhere, and next we saw of her she seemed to have gotten to the bottom of the hill. The tide was creeping almost to the wall below; there was light enough for me to discern "tender curving lines of creamy spray" and to trace the outline of a girl's camp—panned up the hill one morning, and Amelia Ellen did not get back to London that weekend.

Parson seemed to frown a good deal over his post for a day or two, and parson's wife, and the lady who does the flowers, and one or two more of them, seemed to be doing a lot of contriving—but then they are always contriving something; and, anyway, the upshot was that Amelia Ellen was stowed away somewhere, and next we saw of her she seemed to have gotten to the bottom of the hill. The tide was creeping almost to the wall below; there was light enough for me to discern "tender curving lines of creamy spray" and to trace the outline of a girl's camp—panned up the hill one morning, and Amelia Ellen did not get back to London that weekend.

Parson seemed to frown a good deal over his post for a day or two, and parson's wife, and the lady who does the flowers, and one or two more of them, seemed to be doing a lot of contriving—but then they are always contriving something; and, anyway, the upshot was that Amelia Ellen was stowed away somewhere, and next we saw of her she seemed to have gotten to the bottom of the hill. The tide was creeping almost to the wall below; there was light enough for me to discern "tender curving lines of creamy spray" and to trace the outline of a girl's camp—panned up the hill one morning, and Amelia Ellen did not get back to London that weekend.

Parson seemed to frown a good deal over his post for a day or two, and parson's wife, and the lady who does the flowers, and one or two more of them, seemed to be doing a lot of contriving—but then they are always contriving something; and, anyway, the upshot was that Amelia Ellen was stowed away somewhere, and next we saw of her she seemed to have gotten to the bottom of the hill. The tide was creeping almost to the wall below; there was light enough for me to discern "tender curving lines of creamy spray" and to trace the outline of a girl's camp—panned up the hill one morning, and Amelia Ellen did not get back to London that weekend.

End of Everlasting Punishment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS extreme doctrinal significance of the phrase "everlasting punishment" is unacceptable to many people. The usual concept of the word "punishment" is penalty inflicted by some authority to stop or prevent the recurrence of a fault. But it sometimes becomes a form of revenge for harm done. Unjust punishments of this type are often visited upon children by unwise parents. The "sin" may be intrinsically harmless, and more than likely is a breach of some arbitrary rule created for the convenience of the grown-ups. Anger is usually the master on such occasions; and the burst of impatience may be so uncontrolled that the punishment produces an unhappy condition lasting long after the trivial misdemeanor has been corrected.

John defines God as Love; and Jesus tells us that God is Spirit, and that we must "worship God in spirit and in truth." Christian Science shows that God is Mind, and that He is therefore incorporeal. We have no authority to believe that God is a material, finite person; and because man is the image and likeness of God, or the perfect idea of perfect Mind, He must reflect only the attributes of God. As God and the realm are revealed to us as purely spiritual, sin will be recognized as the lie which fathers the illusion of life, substance, and intelligence in matter. This illusion, in turn, gives birth to all the discordant attributes of mortals, including sin, sickness, and death. These can have no reality or power, since God, Spirit, is all and harmonious.

Thus it becomes clear that the death of the so-called material body does not determine our entrance into heaven or into a state of everlasting punishment. The belief in death is part of the sin already described; for since God is All it is evidently an error to believe that there can be two real lives, that of the forever living God and that of a mortal, who can die. In God, eternal Life, "we can live, and move, and have our being;" and sin will punish itself until this truth is fully accepted.

When we live according to the knowledge that there is no material realm, since the kingdom of God is as infinite as God Himself, belief in everlasting punishment will be at an end. We can therefore joyfully echo the words of Paul: "There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit. For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus' hath made me free from the law of sin and death."

Beauty of Silence

TALENTS BETRAY US
VAIN IS DEBATE NOW
SILENCE IS BEST!
THRONED IN ITS BEAUTY,
IT BREATHES IN OUR GREEN HILLS
AND GLOWS IN OUR FLOWERS.

GOVNOVSKY KOMAI, in "Dreams From China and Japan."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures
By

MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TEACHERS UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth \$3.00
Oxen sheep, west pocket edition, India Bible paper 3.00

Morocco, west pocket edition, India Bible

General Classified

Advertisement under this heading appears in this edition only. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE**SEA SHORE—LAKE SHORE****RIVERS AND COUNTRY**

Our illustrated catalogue sent on request describing properties in New England.

CHARLES L. LATHAM, INC.

294 Washington Street, Boston

LOVE'S RETREAT

Rye, N. H.

SELL \$7000 OR RENT \$600

This delightful little home is illustrated and fully described in our free catalogue of lake houses. It is a comfortable, well-constructed house, about one acre of land, eight-room house, modern conveniences, electric range, screened porch, sunroom, etc. Located in a quiet place with lovely country views and golden sunsets. Only five minutes' walk to beautiful beach. Address: Mrs. L. A. LATHAM & BURNHAM, INC., 294 Washington Street, Boston.

NEAR MOHAWK TRAIL

FOR SALE—FOUR ACRES

WITH HOUSE, 14 rooms, two baths, fireplaces, wide verandas, surrounded by trees and shrubs, 100 feet from road, or at 151 State Street, Boston. C. E. BUELL, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

DEAR DOGGS & CO.**610 MERCANTILE LIBRARY BLOCK**

Cincinnati Tel. Valley 773 Main 43

FARM PROPERTY

NORTH DAKOTA—Improved farms near Glendive; 250 acres and 100 acres half mile apart under cultivation and improved. For participation write to Mr. J. S. SCHAFFNER, Owner, Box 100, San Jose Service Bureau, 110 North Fifth St., San Jose, Calif.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PORTLAND, ORE.—Greenhouses, 20,000 sq. ft. glass; 12 city lots; workrooms, apartment, garages; going business; suitable wholesale and retail. ROBINSON FLORAL CO., 940 West 40th Street.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate \$2 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Beacon St., \$600—1½ attractive home, large front room, two windows, large closet; also small room. Kenmore 7836.

BOSTON, N. Y.—Quiet room suitable for study. Mrs. A. WALTERS, 384 Marlboro St. Tel. Back Bay 9106.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Park Slope Section—Nicely furnished front room suitable for two. Rent \$150. Mrs. JOHN ROBERTSON, 200 Berkeley Place.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Elmwood section, cozy room for two; board or housekeeping optional; 3 minutes to bus lines. 67 St. James Pl.

E. MILTON, MASS.—2 attractive furnished rooms in nice house; good food; reasonable rates; Milton 5561.

FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week or month; near the beach; reasonable rates. Address: C. L. H. Box 483, Cotuit, Mass.

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H.—For a quiet vacation, rest and study; rooms in private cottages on water front; good bathing. MRS. E. L. COOPER, Apt. 2-B, Hampton Beach.

NEW YORK CITY—10 Post Ave., Apt. 2-B—Large flat share; beautiful apartment with two ladies or married couple; every convenience; very reasonable. Billings 0747.

NEW YORK CITY—115 Madison, Apt. 2-B—Attractive cool bed-sitting room; women's kitchen privileges. Endicott 6833.

NEW YORK CITY—509 W. 142nd Street—Large front room, also small; kitchen facilities if desired; reasonable. FINCHER, Tel. Audubon 1188.

NEW YORK CITY—202 West 86th—Single, double rooms; clean, comfortable, lavatories, kitchen; convenient subway, elevated; \$25 up. ROUZEE.

NEW YORK CITY—533 West 112 (7-E)—Near church; university; clean; outside; telephone; quiet; electric; private phone; 12 adults.

NEW YORK CITY—232 W. 47th—Large beautiful room, single; piano; attractive rates; all conveniences; transients; summer; reduced.

NEW YORK, 58 Central Park West—Attractive cool bed-sitting room; women's kitchen privileges. Endicott 6833. Apt. 6-W.

NEW YORK CITY—27 West 46th—Room and breakfast for congenital girl. Address: Mrs. G. E. H. BOYD, 27 West 46th.

NEW YORK CITY—906 West End Ave.—Front room adjoining bath; southern exposure; conveniently located. 9018 16th St., Phone FRAUFT 2120.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., 8th Ave.—Four floor—quiet, clean, pleasant single and double, running piano; Jefferson 2995.

NEW YORK, 2414 Creston Ave., Apt. 17—To a nurse, student or business woman; light, airy room; quiet atmosphere; 4 doors from beach; \$8 a week up.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 200 Alexander St.—Pleasant furnished rooms, all conveniences; permanent and transient guests. Stone 6186-R.

ROOMS AND BOARD

LARGE airy rooms, good food, shady lawns and restful surroundings in the foothills of the Berkshires are now available to those desiring rest and convenience. MRS. MAUDE C. KNAPP, Box 87, Chatham, N. Y.

MILFORD, MASS.—New country home with all improvements, bordering lake; nice screened porch; will accommodate a few guests during summer months. Price, \$100 per week.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 811 No. 4th Street—Furnished room, second floor; board optional; homelike surroundings. Phone Evergreen 6578.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION**House-in-the-Pines**

Established 1905

16 Fusing Ave., Catskill, Md.

Near Baltimore

A home for those desiring rest and care. Highly recommended.

Catskill 223

MARYLAND STATE LICENSE**Tenacre**

PRINCETON, N. J.—Rest home of refinement, attractively appointed; experienced care is needed; fine furniture; all expenses paid. Jersey State License.

SUMMER BOARD

POB 7, T. 7 to 10 years—Mother's loving care; quiet, comfortable room; all expenses paid; tutoring if desired; July 1st to Sept. 1st. Write Mrs. FRED J. SEE, "Archives," Union St., Princeton, N. J.

THE WILLOW INN, Willow, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Can accommodate a few house guests and tourists; modest improvements; house cooking; address: Mrs. MRS. RUTH A. CARL, 101 Willow St., Unionville, N. Y.

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?

Many desirable rooms are advertised in the Classified Advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate \$1 cent a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE**Stamford-on-the-Sound****Restricted Home Colony at Homestead Heights**

Commuters' Final Choice. Pleasant 50-minute ride from Grand Central. All city luxuries in a country home. Charming Dutch, English and Colonial residences, 7 to 8 rooms, 3 baths, spacious living rooms. Automatic heat. Large landscaped plots. Convenient to trolley, station, schools, golf courses, clubs, etc. There is no place like HOMESTEAD HEIGHTS.

Visit beautiful Stamford and see for yourself—telephone 2840 and car will meet you at station for complete inspection.

The Vick Realty Company

Realtors and Builders

"Better Built Homes"

205 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

Afternoon and Evening Sale Now On QUINCY SHORES ON THE BAY

Streets Graded—Sidewalks In

PARTICULAR buyers are securing favored location now; lots at low prices on easy terms; building, advertising, etc. by agents.

Address: Mrs. JOHN SEERY, Bureau, 110 North Fifth St., San Jose, Calif.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PORTLAND, ORE.—Greenhouses, 20,000 sq. ft. glass; 12 city lots; workrooms, apartment, garages; going business; suitable wholesale and retail. ROBINSON FLORAL CO., 940 West 40th Street.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate \$2 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Beacon St., \$600—1½ attractive home, large from front, windows, large closet; also small room. Kenmore 7836.

BOSTON, N. Y.—Quiet room suitable for study. Mrs. A. WALTERS, 384 Marlboro St. Tel. Back Bay 9106.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Park Slope Section—Nicely furnished front room suitable for two. Rent \$150. Mrs. JOHN ROBERTSON, 200 Berkeley Place.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Elmwood section, cozy room for two; board or housekeeping optional; 3 minutes to bus lines. 67 St. James Pl.

E. MILTON, MASS.—2 attractive furnished rooms in nice house; good food; reasonable rates. Milton 5561.

FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week or month; near the beach; reasonable rates. Address: C. L. H. Box 483, Cotuit, Mass.

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H.—For a quiet vacation, rest and study; rooms in private cottages on water front; good bathing. MRS. E. L. COOPER, Apt. 2-B, Hampton Beach.

NEW YORK CITY—10 Post Ave., Apt. 2-B—Large flat share; beautiful apartment with two ladies or married couple; every convenience; very reasonable. Billings 0747.

NEW YORK CITY—115 Madison, Apt. 2-B—Attractive cool bed-sitting room; women's kitchen privileges. Endicott 6833.

NEW YORK CITY—509 W. 142nd Street—Large front room, also small; kitchen facilities if desired; reasonable. FINCHER, Tel. Audubon 1188.

NEW YORK CITY—533 West 112 (7-E)—Near church; university; clean; outside; telephone; quiet; electric; private phone; 12 adults.

NEW YORK CITY—232 W. 47th—Room and breakfast for congenital girl. Address: Mrs. G. E. H. BOYD, 27 West 46th.

NEW YORK CITY—906 West End Ave.—Front room adjoining bath; southern exposure; conveniently located. 9018 16th St., Phone FRAUFT 2120.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., 8th Ave.—Four floor—quiet, clean, pleasant single and double, running piano; Jefferson 2995.

NEW YORK, 2414 Creston Ave., Apt. 17—To a nurse, student or business woman; light, airy room; quiet atmosphere; 4 doors from beach; \$8 a week up.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 200 Alexander St.—Pleasant furnished rooms, all conveniences; permanent and transient guests. Stone 6186-R.

ROOMS AND BOARD**HOME CO-OPERATIVE CAMP**

Atmospheric and healthful surroundings; all conveniences; all improvements; large grounds for play; good for bathing; where families can sleep; comfortable; also sleep for tourists; for children.

Address: Mrs. A. MORRILL, Kennebunk, N. H.

SUMMER PROPERTY

STONE HARBOR, N. J.—4-room furnished house; direct railroad connection; modern; gas and electricity; near ocean and bay; bathing, boating, fishing, tennis, golf, swimming, etc.; piano; elevator. Address: Mrs. ARTHUR GAGNON—Governness, Instructor in Music, Academy 0555, 225 W. 106, N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

REFINED HANDLING OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS

HOUSE to house moving our specialty; trips arranged; Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, St. Paul, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, etc.

DETROIT, 1015 Cass Ave., Tel. 284-1015.

TOLEDO, 1015 Main St., Tel. 284-1015.

CINCINNATI, 1015 Western Ave., Tel. 284-1015.

INDIANAPOLIS, 1015 Indiana Ave., Tel. 284-1015.

CHICAGO, 1015 Dearborn St., Tel. 284-1015.

PHILADELPHIA, 1015 Market St., Tel. 284-1015.

BOSTON, 1015 Washington St., Tel. 284-1015.

DETROIT, 1015 Cass Ave., Tel. 284-1015.

TOLEDO, 1015 Cass Ave., Tel. 284-1015.

CINCINNATI, 1015 Western Ave., Tel. 284-1015.

INDIANAPOLIS, 1015 Indiana Ave., Tel. 284-1015.

CHICAGO, 1015 Dearborn St., Tel. 284-1015.

PHILADELPHIA, 1015 Market St., Tel. 284-1015.

BOSTON, 1015 Washington St., Tel. 284-1015.

DETROIT, 1015 Cass Ave., Tel. 284-1015.

TOLEDO, 1015 Cass Ave., Tel. 284-1015.

CINCINNATI, 1015 Western Ave., Tel. 284-1015.

INDIANAPOLIS, 1015 Indiana Ave., Tel. 284-1015.

CHICAGO, 1015 Dearborn St., Tel. 284-1015.

PHILADELPHIA, 1015 Market St., Tel. 284-1015.

BOSTON, 1015 Washington St., Tel. 2

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New YorkMOUNT VERNON
(Continued)Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
53 South Fourth AvenueTHE BEST IN FLOWERS
ALWAYS AT
*Hedges of Flowers*Proctor Building, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Phones: Oakwood 2818-9639MISS MARIE SCHEIER
Permanent Waving Shampooing
Manicuring

15 East First St. Tel. Oakwood 9699

PHILLIP MILLER
408 WARWICK AVENUE
TAXI SERVICE
Tel. OA 9175B. T. GEVREKIAN
(Formerly Chief Repairer for C. Altman & Co., N. Y. C.)
Expert Care and Repair of Oriental Rugs
Cleaning, Dyeing, Stretching
230 FOURTH AVE. Tel. OA 0655THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST
COMPANY
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Resources over \$15,000,000
Invites Your Banking BusinessMME. E. BLAND
For Style, Quality, Service, Cloaks
and Garments
25 South 4th Avenue

NEWBURGH

The Highland National Bank
and Trust Company
of Newburgh30-22 WATER STREET
Total Resources Over \$9,000,000"The Bank of Service"
We should esteem it a pleasure to
serve youJansen, Farrington & Powell
CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS
FOR MEN AND BOYS
19 Water Street Newburgh, N. Y.NEWBURGH COAL CO.
Successors to Geo. S. WellerCOAL AND COKE
40 Broadway, Newburgh, N. Y.The Ideal Delicatessen
TELE 231-1-303 LIBERTY STREET
Sandwiches and Light Lunches
On State Highway, Route 10, through City
C. A. MANNS, Prop.GOOD SHOES ONLY
DAVID F. ROSS
55-58 WATER STREET
NEWBURGH, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear

106 Center Ave. Tel. 6017

FRANCIS WAY
Interior DecorationsFURNITURE DRAPERY
FLOOR COVERINGS
2 Division Street, Phone N. R. 7134

One hundred cents' worth for your dollar

Awnings—Slipcovers
Upholstery—DraperyFRIED & SON
51 LAWTON STREET
Phone New Rochelle 2261

WATTERS

20 Years with Gorham Company
JEWELER STATIONER
Diamond Platinum Remounting
Finest of Watch Jewelry Repairs464 MAIN STREET Loew's Theatre
Tel. New Rochelle 4288Sport and Vacation Frocks
of Much Charm
Half Priced \$12 to \$25
because they are no-two-like samplesHARVIER MODEL GOWNS
565 Main Street

"Quality Jewelry"

Leonard Talner

Neat, yet rich effects in new designs of
jewelry that will appeal to the woman
of taste, at reasonable prices.

Room 204 Tel. 3692

Centremain Building, Center Avenue

Stop in and See the

New Star Six "6"

"The Tiffany of Low Priced Cars"

BETTEN MOTOR CAR CO.
384 MAIN STREET N. R. 2259

FRED BACHENHEIMER, Prop.

QUALITY MARKET

Lyndale Meats, Fish and Provisions

Sea Food

Orders Called for and Delivered

18-111 MAIN ST. Tel. N. R. 6616

NEPTUNE

STORAGE PACKING MOVING SHIPPING

169 Huguenot St. New Rochelle, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 1400

THE SUN DIAL

Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Special Sunday Dinner 2 to 2:30

9 Lockwood Avenue N. R. 4372

BONNIE BROOK

RESTAURANT TEA ROOM

Westchester's Eating Place of Distinction

20 Locust Ave. Tel. 9905 N. R.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New YorkNEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)"The Best of Everything
to Build Your Home
and Keep It Warm"NEW ROCHELLE
COAL & LUMBER CO.
"Founded on Integrity"

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Milady Beauty Shoppe

\$10.00—Nestle's Circuline Permanent
Wave—\$10.00We guarantee no kinks or frizzes, needless
to say more. Come in before 10 a.m. and we
will demonstrate our Manufacturing.
Hairstressing. None but experts operate.

465 Main Street N. R. 5553

MISS CATHERINE MCINTYRE

Formerly with Westchester Billmores

MAHLSTEDT'S
GUARANTEED

Building Materials and Coal

New Rochelle Rye Mamaroneck
55-9100 768 59

NEW YORK CITY

Daily Freight Service Between New
York City and Southern New England

The Hegeman Transfer

and

Lighterage Terminal, Inc.

399 Washington St., New York City

Boulevard Hair Laundry

We desire to serve you
Do you want critical
Prompt Call and Delivery

200 West 69 St. Tel. Trafalgar 3474

BROOKLYN

Phone Buckminster 4040

W. GARTNER

European Expert, Specialist
for 29 Years in Permanent
Waving and Hairdressing

Please consult at

1921 Church Avenue, Near B. M. T.
Church Ave. Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ORIENTAL RUGS

Dealers—Importers

Washing—Cleaning
Repairing—Storage

D. KALPAIAN & SON

342 Livingston St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Triangle 4252Sarah Kyle Hence Tea
130 Montague Street, near Henry Street
Brooklyn Heights

2010 Church Ave., bet. Ocean & Kenmare Aves.

Lunchroom, Afternoon Tea, Dinners
Good Food—Well Balanced Meals

Sunday Dinners Flatiron Shop, 12:15 p.m.—\$1.00

Phone Winder 4833

Open evenings except Mon. and Wed.

PARKWAY BEAUTY SHOP

MMR, HELPER

Ten years' experience and gentle-
men's Manufacturing. Reel on Permanent
Men's, Ladies' and Children's Hair Bobbed
and styled.

419 Church Avenue, near 5th Street

Our right up, Accessible to B. M. T. Church
Ave. Station, via Church Ave., car.

521 Nostrand Ave. Phone Lafayette 4929

Ideal Cleaners & Dryers

Lady Tailor and Furrier

Alterations of all kinds. Goods called
for and delivered.

The Ogilvie Press—Printers

Church and Wedding Books, Printing
Lecture Cards, Stationery Letters, Etc.

Social and Business Printing

1469 Fulton St. Lafayette 3769

Near Tompkins Ave.

Wedding and Church Decorations

C. HUBER, FLORIST

1279 Bedford Ave. 3178 Lafayette

BRONXVILLE

The Crestwood Store

Special Sales Thurs., Fri. and Sat.

Groceries, Prime Meats, Fruit
and Vegetables

Phone Tuckahoe 2092-2093-2094

WOLOWITZ & VICTOR, Prop.

WESTCHESTER
FUEL COMPANY

Quality Coal

Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tel. 1472-3

Palmer Avenue Beauty Shop
Experts Only

Nestle Permanent Waving 15.00 up.

(No diamond ammonium or steam used.)

Parker Method Finger Waving

Tel. Brox 5623 12 Palmer Avenue

PERMANENT WAVING

EUGENE METHOD

Finger and Head Waving

Manufacturing

SARA H. FRY

10 Studio Arcade Tel. Bronx 2163

Station Plaza West, North End

BETTY KING SHOPPE

Corsets, Negligees, Underthings
and Hosiery

8 Studio Arcade Phone Bronx 1496

Good Things at

THE PONDFIELD SHOP

Books—Stationery—Toys—Gifts

76 Pondfield Road Tel. Bronx 2221

We Wish to Express Appreciation for the
Patronage of Our Bronxville Friends

ENGLISH & LEGGATT

Carpenters and Builders

464 Highland Ave., Bronxwood 7008

Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

M. KALISH

Tailor & Valet

Cleaners and Dyers

Phone Bronxville 3338 Hotel Gramatan Arcade

PELHAM

The Betty Hat Shop

SMART MILLINERY

145 Fifth Avenue Tel. 6306

You may have your Permanent Wave
in Pelham this year.

Expert Workmanship Reasonable Prices

THE VANITY SHOP

Brook Building Tel. Pelham 0912

"MARION SHOP"

DRESSES and COATS

Phone Pelham 2536-151 Fifth Ave.

31 Purchase Street Phone Rye 15

Rear Redmond's Gas Station Phone 7514

E. U. TROUT

Cor. Liberty, Hotel and Oriskany Sta.

111 Purchase Street Phone Rye 15

Rear Redmond's Gas Station Phone 7514

Cantilever Shoe for Men and Women

THE CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP

Cor. Blandina and Union Sta. Utica, N. Y.

QUALITY—SERVICE—PRICE

The reasons for our hundreds of
satisfied customers.

PLANTERS GROCERY CO.

Pearl and Washington Sta. Phone 525-526

ELECTRIC LAMPS

and LIGHTING FIXTURES

Plasterers—Refinishers—Repairmen

THE QUALITY TIRE SHOP

E. U. TROUT

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1927

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The Economics of Prohibition

THE conclusion today of the admirable series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Herman Feldman of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, Dartmouth College, dealing with prohibition in its economic and industrial aspects, makes proper a word of comment upon the results of Mr. Feldman's investigation.

It is to be kept clearly in thought that the investigator undertook his task with a perfectly free hand. He was not asked by The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board concerning his own convictions as to the virtues of prohibition. He has since learned that his preconceived views were rather antagonistic to that policy than otherwise. He was instructed to seek facts, and economic facts only. He was not requested to give attention to the moral aspects of the case against liquor, however important they may be. They constitute a problem not to be solved by statistics, nor for that matter to be approached from the standpoint of the material scientist. The moral aspects of prohibition appeal to that phase of the human mind which concerns itself with the better and higher things of life, rather than with phenomena that can be measured in terms of dollars and cents.

Professor Feldman spent months of time and the unflagging energies of a trained investigator in carrying his survey to a conclusion. It has been a matter of great interest to the Monitor to observe that, notwithstanding the fact that so very great a proportion of the press of the United States, and particularly of newspapers published in great cities, is antagonistic to prohibition, there has been no successful attempt to controvert his figures or his views, and indeed no serious attack upon his conclusions. The articles have been discussed editorially in papers all the way from Cape Cod to the Golden Gate. It has been interesting to note how each of these papers picked up that phase of prohibition which was of particular interest in its own environment, and found that local conditions corroborated Professor Feldman's findings for the country at large. The Jamestown (N. Y.) Journal says, for example:

There is in our mind no question that Professor Feldman is absolutely correct in his assumption that less liquor is drunk by the wage earners than before prohibition, and, indeed, less liquor is drunk in the aggregate in the country.

The Evanson (Ill.) News-Index, published at the borders of the greatest industrial city in the United States, makes this comment:

Professor Feldman is making the same kind of discovery which was reported from industrial centers broadly over the United States to the National Conference of Social Work. We should say, having read the former and heard the latter, that reasonable men must accept it as one of the products of national prohibition—whether the same result could have been better achieved by some other means or not—that prohibition has greatly helped the unskilled and semiskilled workmen of America and their families.

The Chariton (Ia.) Herald-Patriot finds special interest in the relation of prohibition to employment, and states its conclusions as follows:

If we consider prohibition not from the moral standard, but on economic grounds alone, there is evidence of success that ought to help to convert some of the stragglers who think even at this late date that it is smart to oppose the measure. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR recently made an industrial survey in connection with the prohibitory law. The survey took in every known industry, and the opinion is almost unanimous that the wage earner is steadier and has had steadier employment since the national prohibitory law was placed on the statute books than ever before.

The Louisville Times quotes approvingly the testimony of a Kentucky firm that there has been a "marked reduction in the number of employees discharged or disciplined for drunkenness," and goes on to say:

If industries believe themselves benefited by legislative prohibition, as employers and as vendors, they will exercise a powerful influence for its perpetuation and for improvement of enforcement. They will concern themselves little with the argument that it is a failure because it is not wholly enforced, and still less with the sincere contention of many objectors that it is an invasion of personal liberty.

The Sterling (Ill.) Daily Gazette finds this lesson in the Monitor's survey:

It seems utterly inconceivable that a business man, who has goods to sell to the public, would for one single moment favor the return of the liquor business on any basis whatsoever. The man who drinks booze socially in his own home, over the bar, or any other way, has absolutely nothing to show for it. The same money expended for rugs, household goods, children's shoes, schoolbooks, or for any other of the thousand and one necessities of life, not only gives the purchaser something to show for his money, but give employment to from three to five times more persons than could possibly be employed in any way in the making and distribution of any kind of liquor.

The Kansas City Star, not as a rule very friendly to the prohibition law, sums up a discussion of both Professor Feldman's work and that of Prof. Irving Fisher with this very restrained, but justifiable, comment:

Yet it seems that when all other influences have been due weight, there remains substantial ground for the view that prohibition has been an aid both to the worker and to industry as a whole.

Quotations of this sort could be multiplied almost indefinitely from newspaper comments upon this survey now in the possession of the Monitor. Not all of them are from avowed supporters of the prohibition policy. Many are from papers which have taken the position that, however admirable the purposes of that policy may be, they have not been attained through the method of the Volstead Act. But one and all agree that, judged purely from its economic results, prohibition, even at its worst, as Professor Fisher would say, has been of incalculable benefit to the business, financial and industrial interests of the country, and to the health and prosperity of its people.

Paying Fees for Delivering Ice

A N INVESTIGATION by the Attorney-General of New York State into the activities of an alleged "ice trust" in Queens Borough of New York City has evoked statements by retail ice dealers to the effect that they are compelled to pay to the owners of apartment houses fees ranging as high as \$500 for the privilege of supplying ice to the tenants. Further inquiries into this phase of the ice situation

will be made, and if the charges are sustained, legal action will be taken against what is asserted to be an unlawful restraint of trade.

That apartment house owners in some of the large American cities have been charging tradesmen for the exclusive privilege of supplying commodities to their tenants has long been a matter of common belief, but the extent to which this practice has prevailed is a matter concerning which no accurate information is available. A tenant who some years ago moved into an apartment on a New York City avenue occupied mostly by high-class apartment houses was surprised on ordering ice from a dealer to be told that another dealer had the "concession" for that house. Asked by what authority they presumed to dictate to the tenants as to their purchases, the agents for the building pleaded that it was "a custom," originating in a desire of the janitor to avoid what seemed to him to be a useless duplication of service that caused unnecessary work in connection with the ice delivery. That an agreement of this kind was an invasion of the tenants' rights to order ice from wherever they chose was conceded, but it was claimed that since all the retail dealers had an agreement to sell at the same price, the tenants had no good grounds for objecting. The possibility that the system of exclusive dealing might result in higher prices than would otherwise obtain did not seem to be a matter with which the property owners need concern themselves.

Whether the practice disclosed by the "ice trust" investigation is widespread, is a question that can only be determined by extensive inquiries by some public agency. It is the opinion of representative real estate agents that the abuse complained of exists to but a small degree, and they assert that it is frowned upon by reputable owners of dwellings. If it should be found that the policy of granting exclusive privileges is growing, there will doubtless be legislative action that will sustain the tenants' right to buy where they please.

Greek Coalition Prospects

C RISIS after crisis has lately overtaken the Greek Coalition Cabinet, but as the circumstances which necessitated its formation last December have not yet disappeared, its continuation appears imperative if the country is to avoid another dictatorship or a dissolution of the Chamber, either of which eventualities, it is felt, might be equally disastrous for the country. The questions to be handled, however serious, are not incapable of solution. The trouble is that there exists a certain lack of cohesion between the members of the Cabinet, and much mutual distrustfulness in dealing with issues requiring unanimous decision and action.

The distribution of forces in the Chamber is on such a scale that it makes the formation of a strong government by a single party impossible. There are altogether nine parties in the Chamber, with 278 deputies. The withdrawal of any of the five big parties from the Cabinet would necessitate the resignation of the Government, as none of the parties is strong enough to assume the responsibility of forming an administration by itself.

The Venizelists, or Republicans, are firmly attached to the idea of upholding the Cabinet, which is in line with the interests of the country and their party, and the presence in Greece of Eleutherios Venizelos himself is a potent factor for the permanence of the present Government. Among the Royalists, General Metaxas has pronounced himself strongly against any attempt to raise the régime question at present. The actual status quo must be kept as long as the majority of the people so desires, he declares, thus emulating in this respect the policy of the Royalists in Germany.

The extreme wing of the Royalists, though it has an inclination to constant political skirmishes with the Venizelists, is apparently convinced that its separation from the Cabinet will be disastrous for their party. Their indignation is rather vented against General Metaxas than the Venizelists, who with his forty-seven deputies is playing the rôle of holding the dyed-in-the-wool Royalists at bay. The people themselves, in so far as it is possible to ascertain their views, appear to give the present Cabinet their support. There is thus good reason to hope that in spite of its many difficulties the Coalition will manage to survive.

Putting Schoolhouse to New Uses

T HE little red schoolhouse, dear to the hearts of all those who have eaten their luncheon at recess, played hooky, been kept after hours, to say nothing of poring over readin' and writin' and rithmetic, has gradually taken on a new significance in the community since the days when the spelling bee was a popular intellectual sport. The schoolmaster no longer "boards around," spending a few weeks with each family in the district in order to supplement his meager salary. The hickory stick and the stinging rule have lost their prominent place as instruments for maintaining order. A knowledge of history has become something more than the ability to memorize dates. Many new and vitally important subjects have taken their place in the curriculum beside the three R's.

Well-equipped luncheon rooms are recognized as an essential part of the specifications for modern school buildings. The school auditorium has come to be an important community center where citizens gather to discuss public questions or listen to entertaining and instructive programs, as well as a place for holding the graduating exercises. The Parent-Teachers' Association is a recognized force in the community. It has done much toward giving the teacher an appreciation of the parent's viewpoint and the parent a better understanding of the problems of the teacher, which have resulted in improved conditions in the home and in the school for the child. Supervised playgrounds are conducted during the vacation months, giving the children the benefit of the spacious grounds when school is not in session.

Along with the new uses to which the school building is put have come improved methods in equipment and teaching. The children no longer sit on high benches with their feet dangling and recite memorized sections of their textbooks,

but they sit in seats adjusted with regard for their comfort and organize small communities among the classes with an elected mayor and other officials, thus becoming better prepared to fill their places later in the life of the community. The fascinating stories of history are dramatized by the children. They realize that history was made by actual people confronted by problems similar to those of today. Day nurseries where children of pre-school age are cared for by domestic science classes in high school have become an established part of the public school systems in many districts. The high school girl not only has courses in cooking and sewing, but she learns to care for a small child by actually caring for a child.

Now notice comes of a woman in England who has taken a schoolhouse by the sea and is prepared to board children during the holidays. Surely this is another beneficial use to which a schoolhouse may be put. Any community may well be proud of an educational institution which is promoting the happiness and well-being of children during the summer months instead of standing idle.

A school in Rapid City, S. D., is proud to have President Coolidge making use of its facilities during his vacation in the Black Hills. Not all school buildings can hope to house the offices of the Chief Executive of the United States, but their services may be offered for very important, although less prominent, uses.

"A Smile With Every Crumb"

A T a convention of bakers held in Chicago recently it is reported that one of the delegates had invented a cracker, or, as it is called in England, a biscuit, which may safely be eaten in bed. The inventor claimed he had labored long and tirelessly to perfect a product that would achieve the desired results, and in presenting his cracker to the public felt that he was making a definite contribution to the happiness and comfort of mankind. He did not claim that his cracker was entirely crumbless, but he assured his audience, so the report goes, that the few vagrant crumbs dislodged in the eating process were so dainty, so soft and so almost diaphanous they would not disturb the lightest sleeper.

What good news this must be to the millions of fathers and mothers throughout the land whose beds are used for the afternoon naps of their children! In many households it is customary for children to be put to bed for their afternoon doze in the quiet places of the house, and where there are several children it means several separate quiet places sufficiently far apart to overcome the possibility of conversational interchange of which children are so fond at the nap hour. It seems, too, in many households tradition permits them to take with them a slice of bread, a nibble of cake or some other tidbit that gives off crumbs.

The New York World, commenting on the crumbless cracker as a device of more or less importance in the progress of our civilization, believes that its lack of variety will hamper its success, and that unless its inventors can produce it in various forms and flavors, it will go the way of many other similarly meritorious inventions. The World would cling to our present cracker and its crumbs, horrendous as they may be, and offers as a substitute for the crumbless variety a crumb catcher to be fastened around the neck of the cracker eater, somewhat in the form of an inverted umbrella, although not so large. When the cracker eater has finished he removes the crumb catcher and its contents, and snuggles down under the covers undisturbed. This device, complicated as it is by the necessity for special equipment, may have merit, but in the case of children, who appear to be among the majority of cracker-eaters-in-bed, the necessity for supervision would seem to militate against its becoming rapidly popular.

So the crumbless cracker may be a boon. In its early stages one may expect it to be crude, but its possibilities seem to be legion. Certainly its advertising possibilities should appeal to the ever-alert copy writers, who would readily seize upon such slogans as "A Smile With Every Crumb," or "Eat 'em and Sleep."

Editorial Notes

When one recalls that it is not so many years since advertising was often conducted without much regard to the truth of the claims made, the general change of outlook in this department of human activity, as manifested at the twenty-third annual convention of the International Advertising Association at the Denver Civic Center, challenges attention. A characteristic keynote, for example, was sounded in a sermon preached at the opening of the meeting by the Rev. J. Whitcomb Brougher, on "Service and Success." In it he urged in part that to be always doing good—to see the opportunities, however small, for helpful service is a great gift. And he ended with this sound sentiment:

I may never get a chance to be a great hero and save the life of someone, but every day in many ways there are a thousand opportunities for me to cheerfully, willingly, helpfully serve my fellow men. Develop all the talents to an extraordinary degree of efficiency, dedicate them to the service of your fellow men, and you will have discovered the key and the keyhole to genuine success and real happiness.

It is more than a mere coincidence that Dr. Gustav Stresemann should have been accorded the support in the Reichstag of nearly all the parties on the eve of his leaving for Oslo to deliver the Nobel peace prize oration. For the vote of confidence shows that Dr. Stresemann's position is stronger than it has ever been, and that the House is willing to follow him in his attempt to lead Germany back through peaceful paths to a position nearing her former strength. In awarding the Nobel peace prize for 1926 to Dr. Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister, and Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister, the Nobel committee made no slight gesture toward re-establishing an enlarging peace sentiment in the world. It is coming to be realized that peace is not entirely a question of treaties and forced concessions, and every step that is taken toward genuinely arousing and maintaining a universal peace consciousness is doing more than might be believed in the direction of international disarmament.

The Press and the Prohibition Survey

"Will Carry Weight With the Public"
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is running a series of articles on the economic effects of prohibition in the United States. Herman Feldman of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, Dartmouth College, is writing the articles after having completed a survey covering a period of nine months.

Mr. Feldman has made an exhaustive survey, having visited many cities personally for the purpose of gathering first-hand information. He also submitted questionnaires to the heads of many industrial institutions, as well as to business and professional men, and from this investigation he will make his estimate on the operation of prohibition from an economical point of view.

Whether Professor Feldman was predisposed for or against prohibition is not known. He stands out for an impartial report to one of the most reliable and dependable newspapers in the world. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR takes nothing for granted. When it gives publicity to a subject, it is only after a thorough investigation and a verification of the details of the subject under discussion. For this reason, whatever the character of the articles of Professor Feldman, and whatever his conclusions, they will carry weight with the general public.

It was generally admitted, after the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, that economic considerations had more to do with the ratification than moral considerations, and that the business men of the country had more to do with the final adoption than had the Anti-Saloon League. But under the talkative administration of Gen. Lincoln Andrews, the economic side of the question was wholly lost sight of, and the remarkable proposition of the Government permitting certain brewers to manufacture and sell liquor to the value of \$25,000,000, to be paid for by the Government, was the crowning achievement of the Andrews régime. Andrews' contention was mainly logical and economically sound. The Feldman report, made after a survey co-extensive with the United States, will either sustain the Andrews' contention, or else it will completely refute it. The articles will be of interest to all people who give any thought to the subject whatever.—Orlando (Fla.) Star.

The Monitor on Prohibition

The guzzling enemy of prohibition and the fanatic dry do not want to know new facts either for or against prohibition. Their minds are already made up. But we believe there are millions of fair-minded men and women in the United States who want to keep posted. They are now misled by lying cartoons and baseless statements. These stories after rehashing information obtained in the MONITOR articles, which will probably appear in book form, in the really remarkable series the weaknesses and the strength of prohibition are laid bare and backed up by figures. Professor Feldman is continuing the work so well begun by the statisticians, Babson and Fisher.

For instance, Professor Feldman notes a striking reduction in dependent cases due to intemperance, handled by charitable organizations, community welfare societies and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. It shows that this decrease occurs in many states of the Union. These articles take up the effect of prohibition on accidents. Figures as to cause of accidents are often lacking, and all factory superintendents are not unanimous that prohibition has had a striking effect on the number of industrial accidents. The early popularity of near beer is discussed and the immense increase in the consumption of milk, ice cream, ginger ale, coca cola and such beverages. The fate of former brewery workers is discussed, and the manner in which they have been affected occupationally.

The articles in the MONITOR is not finished, and cannot be discussed as a whole. Already, however, immense benefits from prohibition to health and wealth have been proved. No man who desires to straighten out his views on the subject could find better material and more reliable facts and figures than those contained in this series of instructional articles on prohibition.—Newburyport (Mass.) News.

Sales Talks and Barrooms

Sales talks in barrooms where prospective customers are treated with drinks and then "sold" have passed with the advent of prohibition, according to Prof. Herman Feldman, Dartmouth College, who has completed an industrial survey of the result of prohibition for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Professor Feldman interviewed several thousand executive sales managers of representative firms in order to get the point of view of the men who actually carries the grip from city to city. The survey brings out that up to about two decades ago, the custom of selling with the aid of business was a widespread practice, said in business," writes Professor Feldman. "The type of relationship became so demoralizing to the men on both sides of the transaction and was so contrary to good business practice that it began to be questioned. Under the stimulus of keen competition, and with the influence of large corporations, the average buyer bought more on quality, price and terms, and was not overimpressed by the salesman who was free with his offers to treat.

"The whole idea of entailing of buyers began to be reconsidered, and the more intelligently administered concerns began to insist that treating a buyer to a meal or refreshments should be done only in the occasional instance. Practically all the sales executives replying to our letters pointed out that liquor as a factor in business relationships had begun to decline even before prohibition. One of the facts brought out is that the abolition of the saloon was a great aid to the decline of the treating habit in the relations of traveling salesmen with the customer."—Atlantic City Press.

The Only Investigation of Its Kind

EVEN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, that estimable publication which maintains possibly the highest journalistic standards of this country, admits that there is a division of opinion over the prohibition problem. At the present time it is publishing what it claims to be the most comprehensive survey of the question yet attempted and the only investigation of its kind written since prohibition. A copy of the questionnaire used in making the survey compares favorably with an income tax blank as to intricacy and amount of detailed information sought.

The investigation was made under the direction of Prof. Herman Feldman of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, Dartmouth College. Months of research work were required to complete the survey, and it is supposed to cover aspects of prohibition heretofore neglected. The purpose, it is said, was not to promote any particular point of view, but to present accurate data for a scientific consideration, to allow the thoughtful citizen to judge for himself.

It weighs the facts carefully and finds them wanting in favor of prohibition in his opinion, we understand that the survey does not thereby confer upon said individual any special privilege pertaining to his private conduct under the drinking law of the land. In spite of all arguments, investigations, and surveys, it still says, "thou shalt not."—Toledo (O.) Times.

Prohibition Beneficial to Industry

A distinct contribution is being made to prohibition history by Professor Herman Feldman of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance of Dartmouth College, in his survey of the economic and industrial effects of prohibition, which is being published in a series of articles in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

It is to be hoped that Professor Feldman or the MONITOR will publish this survey in book form.

The statement was made by Professor Feldman that his study was conducted with no bias or prejudice, and that he would record whatever was reported in answer to his series of questions and queries. To date there have appeared eleven articles, and the testimony is overwhelmingly in favor of the proposition that the effects of prohibition have been beneficial to industry.—The Union Signal.

Where Industry Gains

Recent articles in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in the series of reports made by Prof. Herman Feldman of Dartmouth College on the subject of prohibition, its economic and industrial effects, state that of about 250 concerns questioned, not one reported an increase of accidents due to prohibition, and that the large increase in the business of the automobile manufacturers, moving-picture magnates and radio companies can be partly

credited to the abolition of the saloon. A St. Louis manufacturer reports that at least ten of his employees are becoming or have already become home owners since prohibition, whereas before they were continually borrowing. He gives prohibition the entire credit for the change.—Northampton (Mass.) Gazette.

A Strong Argument

One of the most forceful of the series of articles which Prof. Herman Feldman is writing on the economic and industrial effects of prohibition appears in a late issue of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, and deals with the question of whether drink was on the increase before the adoption of the prohibition amendment.